

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. V.

THE SWORD-BEARER.

"For he beareth not the sword in vain."

THE proper object of civil government, so far as it can be made out by the light of revealed truth, is, as present, our readers will bear in mind, the matter of our inquiry. We have already ascertained it to be, good to the governed, all and each. What kind of good, and by what means to be secured, is the next question. To this also, we think, a definite reply it given. Let us hear what it is.

It has become fashionable, of late, to assign as a sufficient reason for enlarging the sphere of the Ruler's responsibility, authority, and action, the supreme dignity of his office. They who insist upon confining the exercise of his functions within certain limits—limits co-extensive, however, with the reach of the instrumentality at his command—are charged with entertaining low and unworthy notions of the duties of government. They are said to strip it of all that could gain for it the reverence of mankind—to sink its claims to the level of the merest commonplace—to take from it all moral grandeur—and so to reduce its pretensions by their narrow definitions, as to divest it of its proper majesty, and exhibit it to the world as a menial, scarcely deserving of even the outward show of homage. We take leave, by a remark or two, to push aside this obstacle to free inquiry in this matter. Real dignity—that which is truly becoming—that which may rightly claim and enjoy universal respect—attaches, not to extravagant pretensions, far outstretching the original design and obvious aptitude of any order of agency, but to its exact and constant fulfilment of its allotted part. Things are comely only in their place—out of it they are ridiculous. The horse doing the fitting work of a horse, humble as that is, excites admiration—the same animal, if we could conceive such a case, assuming to himself the responsibilities of a man, would but provoke laughter. Who that has witnessed the achievements of "the industrious fleas," or has seen a canary go through the sword exercise, or has gaped in wonder at the performances of "the learned pig Toby," ever retired from such exhibitions without a sense of the incongruities they present. Now, the same law which settles our judgment in these instances, ought to guide it to a right decision in higher ones. The dignity of civil government consists in its doing well *what it was appointed to do*—and the assumption for it of a wider sphere than that which it is qualified to fill, is just one of those mistakes of self-conceit which our dramatist has held up to the merriment of the world, in the character of Bottom—"Let me play the lion too; I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me; I will roar that I will make the duke say, 'Let him roar again, let him roar again.'"

On our guard, then, against being misled by these will-o'-th-wisp notions of moral grandeur, we proceed in our investigation, and seek a response from the oracle, in reference to the question—What is it that the civil magistrate is appointed to do? We have it in one emphatic sentence, the more luminous because incidentally set forth—"He beareth not the sword in vain."

The sword, then, is at once the emblem and the instrument of magisterial authority. He wields, for purposes of justice and protection, the physical force of a nation. It is his to be "a terror to evil works—a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." Private retaliation of injury would render the

social state impossible—would make its elements mutually repellent of each other—would set each man's hand against every one, and every one's against each. To prevent this, all resign their right to the use of the sword, and entrust it to a common arbitrator—civil government. To develop the principle of justice in law—to ascertain deviations from it by judicial process—to exact penalties by a resort, if need be, to physical force—these constitute the primary object of civil rule. The kind of good, then, which a subject is entitled to expect from those placed in authority over him, is the good which may be secured by the right use of the sword, made over exclusively to them by common consent—the vindication and defence of his just rights. And this is all—literally all, which, in their magisterial capacity, they can successfully effect. Here is the necessity for this "ordinance of God"—and this necessity, and this alone, is it duly qualified to meet.

Take, now, the general idea of magistracy suggested to our minds by the simple image under which it is set forth in Holy Writ, and analyze it! The sword-bearer! Wherein is the special fitness of this representation of the intent and scope of government? Ponder it well—and see whether these are not the associations which it naturally calls up.

First, *command*. The appropriate utterance of physical force is "You shall." Hence, the laws of the State should be such only as may fitly be cast into the imperative mood. The magistrate is not appointed to teach or to persuade—the sword is useless with a view to any such object—but to declare and to enforce. Legislation, then, should be, in all cases, the voice of *authority*, speaking beforehand what it will, if driven to it, employ the sword to compass. And if this be so, the realms of thought and motive are beyond its jurisdiction—for neither can be reached by the only instrument at its command. Acts alone—or purposes so far as they are clearly made known by acts—come under the rightful cognizance of the sword-bearer. His laws should have exclusive reference to these, because with these only is he competent to deal. There are not a few individuals, we are aware, claiming, too, an intimate acquaintance with philosophy, who devolve upon Government the task of doing for a people whatever may be best done by concert and organization. They leave out of sight, however, the primary element of all magistracy—command, enforced by the sword. Almost all public objects require concerted action—few, however, can be fitly accomplished by the agency of physical force. The proclaimed intentions of the ruling power may wear a most benevolent aspect—but he who would judge of them aright must submit them to the test of this question—"Are they such as may be backed in the last resort by the sword?" If not, kindly and generous as they may seem, they lie beyond the legitimate scope of government.

Secondly, *judgment and the execution of it*. These belong, of course, to the nation's sword-bearer. This man, in the pursuit of his fancied interests, commits a trespass upon my rights, whether of liberty, property, or person. What is my remedy? How shall my weakness prevail against his strength? Law has beforehand denounced the wrong, and affixed to it the penalty. Who is to ascertain the extent of the one, and to exact the other? Where is my appeal? To Cæsar—to him who is "the minister of God to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil"—the depository of my country's physical force—the sword-bearer. He is "the strong arm of law"—clothed with authority to shield each from the aggressions of others, and to vindicate for each his individual rights. To administer justice, then, is his special business—the main end for which he is elevated to office. This done, even those who arrogate for him a sphere little short of that filled by Divine Providence, will be compelled to confess, "He beareth not the sword in vain."

Lastly, *defence of the community*. This also is fitly shadowed forth by the scriptural emblem of magisterial power. The Government mounts guard for the nation. Whilst all are busy within the enclosure of an empire's limits, the "powers that be" keep watch and ward upon its walls—proclaim the advent of danger from without—decide upon the kind and amount of resistance to be opposed to it. In short, to command wherein command is necessary, to judge, wherein judgment is required, to defend, wherein defence is called for—these are the objects which civil government undertakes to effect for its subjects—which it is qualified, by its very nature, to attempt—which no other instrumentality can secure—and which, consequently, define with the utmost pre-

cision, the boundaries of the sphere within which it is to act.

With a view to work out these its legitimate results, civil government has a right to command, to the whole extent required, the resources of the empire—to claim homage, to exact tribute, to enforce service. Its authority, so far at least as it enjoys the sanction of Christianity, extends no further. Whatever else it attempts, is beyond the terms and tenor of its commission. Its duties are not parental, but rectorial. It is summoned into existence, not to do good, in a positive sense, but to prevent mischief. It is neither chief baker, nor butler, nor purveyor, nor almoner, nor presiding pedagogue, nor high-priest—but it is SWORD-BEARER, and all that such an office properly implies—nothing more, and nothing less.

CHURCH-RATES.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

As might have been expected, the imprisonment of Bedwell in the gaol of Cambridge for non-payment of church-rates, has created a new discussion upon this impost. By far the most interesting part of this discussion which has come under our notice is a correspondence between Mr. Edward Foster, a Dissenter in Cambridge, and Mr. Eliot Yorke, the Tory member for the county, in which the latter maintains that the best thing that could be done with church-rates would be to abolish them altogether. The correspondence appears in the *Cambridge Independent Press* of Saturday. We have room only for extracts from the hon. member's letter. He says:—

The consideration of this case has been forced on me practically; the inconvenience which attends the present system of levying these rates; the imperfections of the law in its general application; the apparently studied disinclination of those who, by their position, are called upon to provide funds for the repair of the churches built under the late Church-building Acts, to open the question of church-rates, and to introduce into these acts ample compulsory powers, the impossibility of obtaining sound legal opinion on points connected therewith, upon cases carefully drawn; the absence of all reference to powers now in existence, leaving that to be inferred which ought to be declared; the seeming anxiety to leave to a court of law the solution of a difficulty which should be met by the legislature: all these things concur in indicating the necessity of some change and alteration, and the enactment of new regulations on this subject; when, if the same was fairly laid open for discussion, the conscientious scruples of the great body of the Dissenters would be taken into consideration, as a matter of course, and relief would undoubtedly be afforded. These considerations, I repeat, having been forced upon me in a public capacity, enabled me so unhesitatingly to give the answer I did; which, as I believe, was nearly in these words:—"That if any measure for their abolition (church-rates) was brought into Parliament I should support it for this reason—that I felt persuaded the Church Establishment would not only not suffer, but, on the contrary, be benefited; for I thought and believed that many who now dissented from the discipline of our Church, would join it and become good Churchmen, when that impost was removed." I know this is an opinion entertained by some of our best, most gifted, and most efficient working clergy, and for many reasons I entertain the same opinion.

He then proceeds to give the reasons for his opinion at considerable length and to good purpose. He then says—

These are sentiments in favour of abolishing these rates; and I do not hesitate to say, as you will not fail to perceive, that my anxiety is not so much on the side of the great body of Dissenters, as an extreme desire to benefit the Church; but collaterally, I think I do this by clearing away whatever has a tendency to create an opponent against her on political grounds.

The practical conclusion to which he comes upon a review of the whole matter is as follows—

The power of collection by law, is virtually gone, and you may as well repeal the Act as maintain it, when rendered impracticable by the very machinery which sets it in motion.

We have reached the beginning of the end of church-rates when Churchmen and Tories thus speak of them.

(From the *Patriot*.)

That Bedwell knew the law, and the penalty of disobedience, is not correct. How could he know the law, when Mr. Yorke himself assigns the difficulties of the law as a reason for desiring its alteration? And how could he know the penalty when the Judge himself took time to consider the sentence? Church-rate law is but judge-made law after all, than which nothing can be more arbitrary, varying, and generally strained on the wrong side. The penalty imposed was monstrous. Strictly speaking, Bedwell violated no law: he simply disputed the law—the legality of the warrant; and had he been a rich man, instead of a poor man, he might have tried its legality by bringing an action against the magistrate, as was done in one instance, by a person who had been illegally distrained upon for church-rates, who obtained damages. In Bedwell's case, a distraint might have been levied upon his little furniture, as is done every day; but the prosecutor

chose to proceed against the poor man by indictment. We can only characterize this as a vindictive and malicious prosecution; and deeply regret that any English judge, especially after taking time to consider, should have gone beyond all law, at least beyond all precedent, in inflicting upon the victim of this disgraceful prosecution the unheard-of punishment of six months' imprisonment for a debt of 16s.

Mr. Yorke admits, that there was no ground for extreme severity; but, if so, Mr. Bedwell was ill-treated. He did not make himself a martyr: it is Mr. Baron Parke who has victimized him, and thereby excited that sympathy for the sufferer, which a straining of the law and excess of punishment never fail, and we hope never will fail, to produce.

To refuse a payment is not to violate law. "Sir," said Bunyan to his legal persecutors, when reminded that the Scriptures enjoined obedience to the powers that be, "the law hath provided two ways of obeying: the one, to do that which I in my conscience do believe I am bound to do actively; and where I cannot obey actively, there I am willing to lie down and suffer what they shall do unto me." The Society of Friends have acted upon this principle, in refusing to pay either tithes or church-rates. They submit to the penalty; but the law protects them against imprisonment. Had Bedwell been a Quaker, the sentence of his judge would have been at variance with statute law. Mr. Baron Parke either knew this, or ought to have known it, when he stretched a point to punish an honest, industrious man as a felon for a conscientious scruple.

WAKEFIELD.

CHURCH-RATES AGAIN.—On Saturday last, a meeting was called to impose a rate on the inhabitants of this borough, although it will not be twelve months until November next since the question was adjourned for one year. Long before twelve o'clock, the hour at which the meeting was called, the vestry was densely crowded, and a large concourse of people was unable to obtain admission. The vicar presided, and read the notice calling the meeting amidst loud cries of "Adjourn into the churchyard." The Vicar complied with the request, and the vestry was speedily cleared. The Rev. Gentleman, on taking his stand on the steps in front of the church, again read the notice, and said that an estimate had been made by some of the churchwardens, which amounted to £340. At the request of Mr. G. W. Harrison, the Vicar read over the various items, and amongst them were £8 for wine, and £6 for the washing of the surplices, which caused much laughter. Mr. G. W. Harrison then came forward and asked the Vicar if he intended to put the question for and against the rate. He wished to have an answer before proceeding further, as in some places a different course had been adopted; and even in this town, in the parish of St. Andrew's, the Rev. W. R. Bowditch had refused to put the question, so as to afford the people an opportunity of voting against the rate. If such a mode was adopted on the present occasion, he should take the liberty of giving the meeting an opportunity to vote against it. [The Vicar here intimated that he should take the sense of the meeting both for and against the rate.] Mr. H. continued: the Vicar said he would put it for and against, therefore the proceedings of that day, so far as he was concerned, would be differently conducted from those of previous years. He (Mr. Harrison) and his friends had been advised by very good legal authority to content themselves by merely voting against the proposition for a rate, and not to move any amendment. He trusted that all who were opposed to church-rates would do so. The voluntary contributions had always been sufficient to meet all demands, but Churchmen were not satisfied with that, and he could not understand why they keep up the unjust system of making other persons pay for their religion except on the ground that they were determined to be the dominant sect. Church-rates had now assumed an alarming aspect. The laws relating to bankruptcy had been altered and made more mild, by imprisonment for debt being mitigated, and in some instances entirely superseded; but if a poor man owes a church-rate, he must be incarcerated in a dungeon because it is a church exaction [loud cheers]. Mr. H. then referred to the imprisonment of poor Bedwell, and urged upon all to refuse to pay any amount, however small. He concluded amidst loud and long-continued cheering. The Vicar then put the motion for a rate of 2d. in the pound, when about twenty hands were held up in its favour. He then put the question against the rate, which was carried by about 30 to 1, followed by great cheering and clapping of hands. The Rev. Gentleman then said that it was his duty to inform them that there was a majority against the rate, but it was also his duty to tell them that he should now retire into the vestry with the churchwardens and the minority, and there lay the rate. This announcement was the signal for general disapprobation, and a rush was immediately made to the vestry, which was soon filled, and the Vicar and churchwardens had great difficulty in signing the rate. Mr. Harrison protested against the legality of the proceeding, and a protest was entered in the rate-book, and signed by a great number of individuals. Many more were anxious to do so, but were prevented by the Vicar's haste to retire from the scene, which became rather warm for him, in consequence of this new and disgraceful procedure. Much amusement was created by a scene in which a few working men took part, along with a pillar of the church who was lately ejected for intruding into a meeting into which he had no right to enter. The former appeared to be so fond of his company, that they guarded him some distance from the church to his residence. Report says that he nearly lost one of his coat-laps. We understand that the anti-church-rate committee have determined not to pay the rate, and will defend all who may be proceeded against; and it is generally considered that the rate will not be enforced.—*Leeds Mercury*.

COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE ON WM. BEDWELL.—The *Manchester Times* of Saturday says:—"A church-rate was laid in the parish of St. Botolph, in Cambridge, of two shillings in the pound. A shoemaker of the

name of Bedwell was summoned before the magistrates for non-payment. As he did not appear, he was indicted at next assizes for a misdemeanor, *disobeying a magistrate's order*, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment! We shall have some comments on this extraordinary case next week. In the mean time we give Sir George Grey's letter to Mr. Milner Gibson, announcing a commutation of sentence.

Whitehall, 27th August, 1847.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, and its accompanying papers, respecting the case of William Bedwell, a prisoner in the gaol at Cambridge, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you that, having fully considered this case, he has, under all the circumstances, felt himself warranted in recommending her Majesty to reduce the prisoner's sentence of imprisonment to the term of three months.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. M. PHILLIPS.

To the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.—The Order in Council for founding the Bishopric of Manchester sets forth the scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in pursuance of the act of last session, of which we subjoin the substance. From and after the 1st of September instant, the Collegiate Church of Manchester is to become a Cathedral Church, within the province and subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the see of York. For this purpose, "the Deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland, and the whole parish of Leigh, including the townships of Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley, with Shakerley and Westleigh, otherwise Leigh, in the Deanery of Warrington, all in the county of Lancaster and diocese of Chester, together with such parts of the respective Deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale in the same diocese as are in the same county, shall be detached and dis severed from the diocese of Chester, and shall be made and constituted, and shall become, and for ever thereafter be, and be called and known by, the name of the Diocese of Manchester." The new bishopric is to be endowed with an annual average income of £4,200. When constituted, the Diocese of Manchester is to be divided into two Archdeacons, viz., of Manchester and Lancaster. A third Archdeaconry of Liverpool is also to be created in the diocese of Chester. The Venerable John Rushton, D.D., is to continue to hold the Archdeaconry of Manchester.

MORE EPISCOPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells is authorized by an Order in Council, published in Tuesday's *Gazette*, to borrow £1,000 from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, to be expended in the repair and restoration of the chapel attached to the episcopal house of residence at Wells. A sum of £3,000 had been already borrowed for the purpose of improving the episcopal residence of his lordship.

A QUESTION FOR CHURCH REFORMERS.—The dignitaries of the Church, and their political friends, seem to have adopted a very literal reading of the text, that to him who hath much, more shall be given, while from him who hath little, that little shall be taken away, for although "more church" has been with them the specific for many moral and social ills, they seem to have supplied the funds whereon the working clergy live in doses truly homoeopathic. Behold!

CLERICAL PAY.—There are eighty-six beneficed clergymen of the Church of England receiving less than 3s. per day, eight of whom have only 1s. 3d., and one actually 6d. per day.

This certainly seems to be an application of the principle of minimising the goods of the smaller men. But then how amply is the precept practised already of giving much to those who have more than they need! Another bishop with £5,000 a year, an episcopal palace and all the paraphernalia of worldly pomp, is given to a church not poor in rich dignitaries, as a set-off against the eighty-six beneficed clergy at from 3s. to 6d. per day. Then £60,000 for building a new palace for the Bishop of Rochester—a poor Christian teacher, who has for years been starving on a pittance of £7,000 or £8,000 a year!—stands out in bold relief beside the eighty-six clericals. Given, a new bishop, how many of such parochial clergy would he make? This is a sum in arithmetic, which the people cannot work too often.—*Manchester Times*.

THE CANADA BAPTIST UNION.—At the fourth annual meeting of this body, held at Toronto on the 24th of June, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Winterbotham, and seconded by Mr. Buchan, was adopted:—

Whereas the system of incorporating the professed church of Christ with the political states and nations of the world, has often been viewed with feelings of regret by the devoted servants of God;—and whereas the facts of history present state churches as having a direct tendency to corrupt the truth and pervert the laws of Christ; and whereas, in the present advanced condition of the world as to general legislation, state churches stand as the greatest obstructions to civil and religious freedom; and whereas the British empire is now threatened with new troubles from the dominance of the Episcopal sect of professing Christians both in Ireland and England, and the distant colonies; and whereas in the province of Canada daring attempts have been made to introduce a State-church system in a way tending to disturb the peace and harmony of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty; and whereas a State-church in Canada, whether Episcopal or Presbyterian, would disturb the whole frame-work of society, and invade the rights of other sections of the church involved in the proper exercise of religious liberty; and whereas state-churches are directly opposed to the noble confession of Christ before Pilate, when he said, "My kingdom is not of this world,"—this meeting pledges itself to oppose the introduction of a State-church into Canada by all lawful means and measures.

Moved by Mr. Cleghorn, seconded by Mr. Winterbotham, and resolved:—

That the delivery of public lectures on the principles and history of Protestant Nonconformity, and the evils consequent on the union of church and state, would be highly conducive to the enlightenment of the people of this Province, and tend to prepare them for resistance to any attempt that might be made to interfere with their religious rights and privileges; and that the ministers of the Baptist denomination be especially urged to engage in this enterprise during the ensuing winter.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee:—

With reference to the second resolution, requesting a more intimate connexion with the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, your committee have the pleasure of saying that their efforts have met with the approval of the home body, who have printed their communications in their *Manual*, and appointed their secretaries corresponding members. Our British brethren look with much interest on our efforts in favour of religious liberty and the abolition of slavery, and will, we feel assured, aid us, as much as lies in their power. Their cause and ours is one. In the momentous discussions and agitations of the present period, that truth—liberty of conscience—which we mutually hold so dearly, will, as it day by day appears to us more important, unite us more closely in the bonds of Christian amity, and give more vigour and well-directed aim to our common efforts.

No specific intelligence has been received by your committee from the Anti-state-church Association. A reference, however, to Canada, in one of the resolutions of the Triennial Conference, seems to indicate that attention has been directed to our operations. Your committee would earnestly recommend another attempt to enlist the sympathies of this society in our cause, and to procure some of its valuable and timely publications. The present juncture appears to be extremely favourable for such an effort, as extraordinary exertions are about to be made to extend the influence of this valuable association.

CONVERTS TO POPERY.—On Thursday last, at the Spanish Chapel, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Portman-street, and their family, along with Miss Christian and Miss Mary Banks, were received into the Catholic church by the Rev. William Hunt.—*Tablet*. [We suppose this is the popular publisher alluded to in the morning papers as about to become a Papist.—Ed.]

ROME AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The following is an extract from a letter sent to a friend of ours by a gentleman travelling on the continent; the general suggestion we deem worthy of serious consideration:—

"Rome, August 22, 1847.

"It is a very general opinion that in the next session of Parliament a bill will be introduced to empower the Queen to hold diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. Should this be fully discovered to be the intention of Ministers, I think that it might be rendered a most useful auxiliary, if not a direct means, for the introduction of the Gospel into this part of the world.

"The Pope has succeeded to the power, not of the deceased Pope Gregory XVI., but of a camerista or clique of church dignitaries, who were entirely supported by, and in the interest of, the Austrian and Neapolitan Governments, particularly of the former, who, you may be aware, held military possession of Bologna, the second city in the States. Mastai was elected by the influence of three sets of feelings or opinions in the College:—First, that the unpopularity of the Government, being not without a show at least of a reason, was scandalous to the Church; second, what might be called moderate Conservatism, a desire for independence of Austria, and some reforms of detail with as little change as possible; third, a determination to be free from foreign interference, and to place the institutions of the country on a par with those of the most enlightened governments of Europe. The two former, you see, must necessarily be very shortly satisfied, if those who have the latter opinions concur in the choice of the Pope. This has now been the case. The Pope is a man of firmness, wisdom, and moderation. He has dignified the Church and recovered the affections of the people—he has acted independently of Austria, and evinced a desire for reform. Both of those two parties being satisfied, and seeing the Pope going beyond them, are now in opposition, and in connexion with the Austrian party—so much so that, although they are still in many offices, there is no doubt that they were cognizant of the shameful conspiracy which has been so fortunately discovered, the object of which was to seize on the person of the Pope, remove him to Naples, and restore in a great measure, if not entirely, the former arbitrary system. You will see, therefore, that although the Pope is respected by the princes, adored by the people, and supported by the firm attachment of the National Guard, which he instituted on the discovery of the conspiracy, his position, with a secret enemy at home and the unscrupulous hatred of two powerful neighbours, is not by any means secure; and there can be no doubt that he would make very considerable concessions in order to obtain British support, particularly when rendered by the resolute and determined hand of the present Foreign Secretary. Indeed, the Pope's liberality is such that I am doubtful whether he would consider to be a concession that which I am about to mention; and it is this—that in return for our acknowledgment of his Government, he should proclaim a perfect 'English' toleration in the States, and should allow the unlimited printing and circulation of the Scriptures in the original version and the Italian language. I believe he is about to commence a reform in the monasteries, and if he should do so he will certainly show that he has the power to do all I have mentioned—indeed, the people would certainly support so easy a method of purchasing a British alliance.

"On the other hand, Palmerston would be glad of the power it would give him in the Italian peninsula, and Lord John Russell is desirous enough to add a recognition of the Pope to his other evidences of the religious liberality of the Whigs.

"The Italians are not bigots; they are, so far as they know, religious. Their religious instruction tends to superstition; and in Naples this is particularly the case. The feeling there is entirely idolatrous; they even curse their saints in a truly Polynesian way. In Rome it is otherwise. The Romans are (although the Catholic institutions do not exhibit it in an English manner) a religious people. There is an actual and respectable middle class, and a dignified and respected nobility. The people have no enmity to Protestantism, for they know nothing of it; but of Protestants they have a very good opinion, for one quarter of Rome is supported for half the year by the English; and there is far more liberality in the clergy themselves than they wish to confess."

HISTORICAL NOTES ON TITHES.

[The reader will notice the encroaching spirit of the clergy from age to age in respect to tithes—thus changing voluntary gifts into oppressive exactions, and compelling half the community to pay to a ministry which in conscience they cannot receive.—"Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."—Romans xiv.]

ANNO

31. The twelve Apostles sent forth—and commanded to exact nothing for their ministry.

34. Simon Magus—seeking to make a gain of holy things, is rebuked by the apostle Peter.

53. The Apostles mostly supplied their temporal wants by their industry, as instance Peter, Paul, James and others.

55. The Temple of Diana supported by the tithes of the adjacent country. The Apostle resided at Ephesus three years, his ministry offends Demetrius, who publicly declared that his craft was in danger.

70. The Jewish Rabbies terminate the equity of tithes to Canaan, and assert that they are not required of the Gentiles.

340. The Council of Antioch ordained, that bishops might distribute the goods of the Churches, but required that they took no part themselves, or for the priests that lived with them, unless that necessity did justly require it, using the words of the Apostles—Having food and raiment, be therewith content.

400. By the writings of Chrysostom it appears that there was no payment of tithes in that age, yet the clergy did preach bounty to the poor, and some for the priest.

460. Pope Leo (the Great) was earnest that men should offer part of their fruits to the Church, but doth not say the amount of the gifts.

720. Peter's pence or Romescot, levied in England by act of king Ina, and also under king Offa, and paid (the King and people being Papists) till abolished 1534.

Note.—Dane-gelt; the ninth lamb, ninth fleece, and ninth sheaf; as also many other subsidies were levied and repealed from age to age.—See *Rastal's Abridgment*.

800. The offerings of the Church were disposed of in maintaining the priests, and the distressed—especially the sick-poor and strangers.

1000. The Council of Nantz declared that the clergy were not to use contributions as their own, but as commended to their trust—for the uses of the poor, being a sort of voluntary poor-rate.

1020. Edward the Confessor granted tithes, and his law concludes—"For so blessed Austin preached and taught" (meaning Austin the monk, sent to England by Pope Gregory).

1050. The Waldenses (our first Reformers) preached a free ministry—and followed trades, especially physic and surgery, that they might not be burdensome.

1235. King Stephen granted tithes—as follows:—"Because by the churches publishing it far and near, everybody has heard—that by the distribution of alms, persons may be absolved from the bonds of sin, and acquire heavenly joys—I, Stephen, &c., being willing to have a part with them who by a happy kind of trading exchange heavenly things for earthly; and smitten with the love of God, and for the salvation of my own soul, and the souls of my father and mother, and all my forefathers and ancestors, &c." He then confirms tithes and other things to the church.

1150. Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, gave to Battel-Abbey, the tithes of various districts in Sussex, for the health of his own soul, and the health of the souls of his ancestors.

1200. Pope Innocent III wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that payment of tithes must be enforced under ecclesiastical censure—and this was the origin of parish tithes in England.

1215. The general council of Lateran was the first that ordained payment of tithes in Christian churches. [This decree, Lord Coke said, was not binding on the inhabitants of this realm.]

1300. The Bohemians, being descended from the Waldenses, took away church temporalities, denying the divine right of tithes from the gospel. At Geneva tithes were taken away and church temporalities carried to the public treasury.

1360. John Wickliffe, the Reformer, Professor of Divinity, Oxford, declared—"that tithes were mere alms, and that for offence of the curates, they might be taken away, and given to other persons at the will of the parishioners."

1407. Our countryman Wm. Thorpe, for denying the divine right of tithes, suffered martyrdom in the flames. In his examination, before Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, he said—"In the new covenant neither Christ nor his Apostles took tithes of the people, nor commanded the people to pay tithes to priests or deacons—that after the ascension the Apostles laboured with their hands."

1578. The Edict of Nantz exempted French Protestants from all compulsory support of the Roman Catholic worship.

1580. The great Erasmus said, the exacting of tithes by the clergy in his day, was no better than tyranny.

1600. The lands belonging to religious houses in England, were mostly exempted from tithes, by authority of the Pope.

1634. The 27th Henry VIII declares that "Tithes are due to God and holy Church."

1655. Chief Justice Rolls decided that "Tithes are not now due by God's laws."

1656. Pearson (in his Great Case of Tithes†) and others, assert, "that the owner of a field having BOUGHT ALL THAT FIELD, is intitled to hold the same clear and free, and to possess all that growth therein, especially if he find seed, labour, and manure."

That no government hath a right to take away a tenth of an estate and give the same to a third person.

That our mislead ancestors had no right to tax all posterity by ecclesiastical tribute, in support of their errors.

These opinions prevail nearly throughout Christendom, and in most European states tithes are abolished. (1847.)

1682. Penn invited his countrymen to settle in Pennsylvania—promising full liberty of conscience, which remains to this day, a monument of his enlightened legislation.

A FEMALE COLLEGE.—A College, to be named by Royal permission "Queen's College, London," in conjunction with the Governesses Benevolent Institution, has been formed, with a view to place female education on the same basis as that of endowed schools and universities for the male sex. Its chief purposes consist in the examination of and granting diplomas and certificates of qualifications to governesses, to enable them to produce satisfactory evidence of their merits, and in affording the less competent an adequate and orderly preparation for their work.

* "Laws to be binding on the community must be in accordance with Christianity."—Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

† "Great Case of Tithes." Marsh, 84, Houndsditch, London.

MR. O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of the 25th of August, there appeared a paragraph from the *Nottingham Journal* respecting the National Land Company, in which it states that all the land is purchased for Mr. O'Connor, and the conveyances made out in his name. It is not my intention to deny anything stated in that paragraph; if it is true there is something mysterious, for an explanation of which several of the working-men of this town will feel greatly obliged, as I have before me a copy of the rules of the National Land Company, which states that it is provisionally registered; also a pamphlet, explanatory of the aim and object of the company, which states that at the progress of this institution the directors could but be astonished, and as men of honour they were determined to give it all the protection the law would allow, and consequently succeeded in registering it under the Joint-Stock Company Act; so that it is now provisionally registered, the same as any railway or other company. And in another part of the pamphlet Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, is named as one of the trustees. Now, if Mr. O'Connor and the other officers of the company have done all that the law allows for the protection of the shareholders, whether his plan realizes all that its friends anticipate or not, he will have deserved, and I have no doubt in the end he will receive, the thanks of thousands—I might say millions—of the working classes, for having made one of the mightiest efforts for the social elevation of the labouring classes ever devised by any man of any age or nation.

ONE WHO WORKS AT THE FORGE.

St. Ives, Sept. 4th, 1847.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, AND GOVERNMENT AID.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The committee of the Stepney Meeting day-schools have considered it their duty to adopt the following resolution, and I am requested to forward it to you, that you may, if you please, make it public.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SCRUTTON.

Stepney Green, September, 1847.

"That in consequence of the British and Foreign School Society having agreed to receive Government aid in accordance with the Minutes of Council on Education, this Institution be no longer in any way connected with that Society, and that the treasurer of Stepney Meeting day-schools be requested to inform the committee of the British and Foreign School Society of this resolution."

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—LOSS OF LIFE.

A severe thunder-storm broke over Lincoln and its vicinity on Sunday afternoon; during which the parish-church of Welton was struck by lightning, in the midst of service. The greater part of the congregation were more or less affected by the shock; those who were underneath the three chandeliers, suspended from the roof, were seriously hurt; and one man, Mr. Brownlow, a wheelwright, was killed. There were no marks of wounds or abrasion about the body. The buttons of his waistcoat were melted; the right leg of his trousers was torn down, and his coat literally burnt off. His wife was in the same pew with him, but escaped injury. A gentleman named Frith occupied the next pew, and was knocked down by the shock, and hurt rather seriously. The floor of the pew where he stood was perforated with a number of small holes. A portion of the battlement of the church-tower was struck down by the lightning.

A SINGULAR APPLICATION was made to Mr. Justice Williams, sitting in chambers, on Thursday, on the part of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, in reference to Mr. Bunn's action against her for breach of engagement. The plaintiff having threatened to hold the defendant to bail, Miss Lind desired to compel Mr. Bunn to make such application forthwith: she was apprehensive that Bunn might cause her to be arrested at the moment of embarkation for the Continent. Mr. Justice Williams said he could not grant the application.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF WORK IN COTTON MILLS.

—At a special delegate meeting of operative cotton-spinners of Lancashire and the neighbouring counties, held on the 29th August, resolutions were passed regretting the continuance of the depression in the cotton trade of the district; and, taking into account the great disproportion which continues to exist between the prices of raw cotton and of the fabrics manufactured from it, the meeting recommended a general suspension of work "for a few weeks, during the present mild and genial season, when, in consequence of the abundance of vegetable food, the warmth of the weather, and the possibility, in many instances, of finding out-door employment, the privations to which the operatives would be exposed would not be so severe." The resolutions were to be forwarded to Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Mark Philips, and Mr. C. Hindley, with a request that they would endeavour to obtain the opinion of the masters on the course proposed.

The *Morning Post* states that some gentlemen of high character and considerable influence with the middle classes of society have determined to make a serious effort to establish "a corporate or collegiate institution of females," with somewhat similar objects in view to those of the Sisters of Charity on the Continent. The proposal is, to establish an institution for the maintenance and education of nurses and visitors of the sick and poor. The Bishop of London, it is said, not only sanctions the plan, but has consented to become President of the proposed institution.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—ADDITIONAL PROFESSOR.—We are glad to learn that the efficiency of this College is about to be enhanced by the appointment of an additional professor. This was resolved upon at a meeting of the committee held at the College on Monday last.—*Bradford Observer*.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—The shops of South Shields, with a few paltry exceptions, commenced closing at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening last. The Stockton Early Closing Association has again commenced a crusade against the late hour system, by issuing an address to the ladies, calling upon them to abstain from late shopping, a practice which is doing so much injury to those who will be hereafter our merchants and tradesmen.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GLASTONBURY.—On Thursday, August 26th, Mr. G. Y. Jeffreys, late of Highbury College, was set apart to the pastoral office over the congregational church, Glastonbury. Mr. J. C. Davie, of Wells, opened the morning services with reading and prayer; Mr. J. H. Godwin, of Highbury College, stated the nature of a Christian church; Mr. J. Taylor, of Fulwood, received the confession of faith; Mr. J. Taylor, of Bristol, offered the ordination prayer; Mr. R. Knill, of Wotton-under-Edge, delivered the charge. The evening service was commenced by Mr. E. James, of Yeovil, after which Mr. H. Addiscott preached to the people; and Mr. W. Skinner, of Bruton, concluded with prayer.

RUMNEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—On Tuesday, August 24th, Mr. John Price, late of Brecon Independent College, was set apart for the ministry among the church and congregation assembling at Zoar chapel, Rumney. The different services were introduced by reading and prayer by Messrs. G. Griffiths, Brecon; I. Thomas, Kendle; W. Davies, Rumney; R. Evans, Cefncoedycymer; and J. Evans, Craig-y-bargod—ministers. The introductory discourse was delivered by Mr. G. Griffiths: Mr. B. Owen, Zoar, Merthyr, proposed the usual questions, to which satisfactory answers were returned by Mr. Price. The ordination prayer, with imposition of hands, was offered by Mr. L. Powell, Cardiff. Mr. Edward Davies, classical tutor of Brecon College, delivered a very impressive charge to the young minister; and Mr. Daniel Roberts, Dowlais, addressed the church. Discourses were delivered in the different services by Messrs. Daniel Jones, Aber; Lewis Powell; W. Williams, Tredegar; E. Davies, Libanus; J. Davies, Llanelly; D. Jones, Bethesda, Merthyr; J. D. Williams, Homerton College; and G. Griffiths—ministers. Several other ministerial brethren were present. We understand Mr. Price commences his labours under encouraging circumstances; and it is our sincere and earnest prayer that he may be the means of doing much good in the sphere of his ministry.

TABERNACLE, LLANDILO, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—On the 11th of August, Mr. Thomas Davies, late student of Brecon College, was duly ordained pastor over the church worshipping at the above place. The services of the previous evening were conducted by Messrs. John Rees, Bryn, Llanelly, and John Stephens, Brychege; followed at six o'clock by Messrs. J. Evans, Capelson, J. Davies, Cwmaman, and M. Ellis, Mynyddiellwyn. At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, Messrs. Wm. Morris, Abergwyli, and H. Evans, Pembrey, preached. At ten o'clock a.m. Mr. D. Hughes, Trelech, delivered the introductory discourse; after which Mr. D. Davies, theological tutor, Carmarthen College, put the usual questions to the young minister; Mr. D. Jones, Gwynfian, offered up the ordination prayer; and Mr. E. Davies, M.A., classical tutor, Brecon College, delivered the charge to the minister, which terminated the morning services. At two o'clock p.m., Mr. Wm. Morgan, of Glasgow University, delivered an English discourse, followed by Messrs. John Thomas, Bwlchnewydd, and Thos. Rees, Siloa, Llanelly, in Welsh; the latter of whom delivered the charge to the church. At six o'clock of the same evening, Messrs. Wm. Jones, Pentretgwyn, D. Stephens, Llanfair, and E. Jones, Cryggar, severally officiated. The meeting was largely attended throughout, and the sermons were of a highly eloquent and impressive character.

Mr. Isaac New, minister, of Salisbury, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist Church of Bond-street, Birmingham, and will enter upon his labours there on the first Sabbath in October with cheering prospects of comfort and success.

STATE OF TRADE.—Some of our advices from the manufacturing districts represent that a slight improvement in trade had taken place, but the majority of the reports are of the same character as they have been for several weeks past. At Leeds the cloth market is stated to have improved more during the week than for many months previously. Prices were stationary, and stocks in the makers' hands diminishing. At Huddersfield the same favourable change in the cloth trade is reported, buyers being more numerous, and better prices obtainable. The woollen trade seems on the whole to be in a better condition than we were led to expect from individual reports, which were of an unfavourable character. The hosiery and lace trades at Nottingham are also satisfactorily reported on. But the trade of Manchester is depressed.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Complimentary addresses to Sir R. Peel have been presented by the inhabitants of Darlington, Sunderland, and Stockton, on the occasion of his visit to Wynyard Park, to celebrate the marriage of the Marquis of Londonderry's daughter. In reply to the address from Stockton, he says:—

I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed in this address with regard to the beneficial results of a free commercial intercourse between the several nations of the world. I believe that it will be found to be the most powerful instrument for promoting peace, for extending civilization, and for increasing the comfort and enjoyments of the great body of the community in every country. Having unshaken confidence in the abstract truth of those principles which enjoin the unrestricted interchange of the several products for which we are indebted to the bounty of Providence and the skill and industry of man; and being convinced that the practical application of them will conduce to the welfare of every people, I feel assured that they will gradually prevail over all the impediments which erroneous views of commercial policy, or partial interests, may for a time offer to their progress. If I wanted any other motive to stimulate my humble efforts in support of those principles beyond the deep conviction of their truth, and the sense of public duty, it would be amply supplied by such a token of your approval and confidence as you have this day presented me.

CHRISTENING IN EXETER-HALL.—Last Sunday morning the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Ducie was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in the large room, Exeter-hall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Reports of suicides and murders among the nobility, most of which have little foundation, have kept alive the morbid appetite for the horrible in Paris. On Sunday morning, Count Alfred de Montesquieu, Chevalier d'Honneur to the Queen, and formerly Aide-de-camp to Napoleon, was found by one of his domestics stabbed through the heart with a poniard, in his bedroom. No well-ascertained motive for suicide is reported. On Tuesday, the excitement was kept alive by the rumour of a murder committed by the Prince of Eckmühl, son of the late Marshal Davoust, on his mistress, and the escape of the criminal to England. This report proved to be much exaggerated. The version given by the *Morning Chronicle's* correspondent is, that the Prince's mind had for a length of time been deranged by excesses: on Monday evening he contrived to escape from the hotel where his friends had placed him under surveillance; rushed through the streets in slippers, with his head bare; called on a young woman to whom he was attached; attempted to kill her, and actually did wound her slightly with a knife; then leaving the house he wandered about the streets, and was taken into custody by the police as a vagabond; next morning he was claimed by his friends, and has been sent into the country under the charge of a medical attendant.

On Wednesday there was another report of violent death closely connected with the Praslin murder. The eldest son of the Duke de Praslin, overwhelmed by the late horrible events in his family, it was said, had committed suicide by shooting himself. [This report is distinctly contradicted.]

On Monday, a fatal duel with swords was fought near Enghien, between two pupils of the Military School of St. Cyr. One of them fell and shortly afterwards expired. The deceased is said to be the son of a Colonel, and his adversary is only twenty years old.

The harvest was nearly housed throughout France, and is described as one of the most productive and the finest ever known. There will be so much wine and cyder that one half of it cannot be preserved, from the impossibility to procure casks sufficient to contain it. The only drawback experienced in respect of the crops, is the re-appearance of the potato disease in some districts; but even this calamity would leave in the harvest a vast superabundance of food for all France.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.—The disturbances in the Rue St. Honoré, near the Palais Royal, appear to have worn themselves out. Some crowds assembled again on Saturday night, but as they were not allowed to remain stationary, they at last thought fit to take their departure, breaking some lamps and windows in their passage. They proceeded, singing the "Marseillaise," towards the Boulevard Beaumarchais. The persons arrested during the last few days for being engaged in these disturbances (about 150) were examined at the Palais on Saturday, and a great number set at liberty. The Opposition papers contain several animadversions on the violent means resorted to by Government to put an end to the *émeute* in the Rue St. Honoré. Not only did the Garde Municipale and the *sergens de ville* attack and disperse the crowds with unrelenting cruelty, but had assailed people at their doors, and even within the walls of their houses. Nor is this all. The practice of employing ruffians of the most brutal class, or dressed up to resemble them, which obtained on former occasions, was revived. Bands of those miscreants (termed *Assommeurs*), armed with clubs or twisted pieces of dried leather, rushed upon the unoffending people and struck at them with the utmost possible recklessness.

SPAIN.

NARVAEZ had an interview with the Queen on the 27th, which lasted not much longer than half an hour. The substance of what passed between them is said to have been, a declaration on the Queen's part that she had sent for him to form a new Ministry, and asked him for a programme based on Liberal principles, to be submitted previously for her Majesty's approval. It is also understood that she expressed her desire to settle the "Palace question," but not on the basis of a reconciliation with her husband. Narvaez asked for a delay of two days, to enable him to consider the state of parties; and thus the interview ended. Among the first to visit Narvaez, on his arrival at Madrid, was General Serrano.

FAILURE OF NARVAEZ TO FORM A CABINET.—Narvaez has completely failed in his attempts to form a ministry. The present ministers are to remain in office until a combination can be formed sufficiently strong to take office. There appears, however, to be no doubt that M. Pacheco's tenure of office is merely temporary, and that he is fully determined to retire. M. Salamanca is now endeavouring to form a ministry, of which he will himself be, of course, the head, and as it appears that the Progresista party, making what appears to be a prudent choice between two evils, shows a preference to Salamanca over Narvaez, it is probable that the former will be able to get together a cabinet sufficiently strong to ensure it the average tenure of power usually accorded to the Spanish cabinets. Salamanca will, however, first try his own party. Amongst the persons said to have been invited by him to accept office are mentioned, MM. Cordova, Ros y Olano, Vahey, and Sotelo. It is added that couriers had been despatched to the Duke de Frias and to General Alai, offering them seats in the cabinet. The former was in the Basque provinces, and the latter in Andalusia; consequently some delay must occur before their answers could be received. Our Paris letters (says the *Times*), represent Queen Christina as still sanguine in the success of her representative, Narvaez, and a similar expectation on the part of the French Government. It began to be apprehended in Paris that the affair would not end without bloodshed, that if foiled in his pacific attempt at the dictatorship, Narvaez would appeal to the soldiery for their support, and that in case of success he would disencumber himself of all his rivals or opponents (Serrano among the first).

NARVAEZ'S INTERVIEW WITH THE QUEEN.—The *Times's* correspondent gives the following account of Narvaez's interview with Queen Isabella:—

Yesterday, at six o'clock, p.m., Narvaez had an interview with her Majesty. He presented the result of his labours in the shape of a programme, and a list of names—literally, as well as metaphorically, six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. Notwithstanding the assertion in one of the morning papers, I am assured, on the same excellent authority just alluded to, that Señor Pidal's name was the only one that figured of the old Afrancesado Ministry, as in the time of Isturitz. By his side were Benavides and Sartorius, Cordova, Mazarredo, Arrazola, Rios Rosas, and others, all well disposed to serve Narvaez in any capacity he might think proper. Narvaez will have no one in his Cabinet that he cannot treat as he pleases. From this list of twelve or thirteen persons her Majesty was to choose as she thought fit. The Queen took the programme and the list from the hands of the Duke of Valencia, retired for a space to her cabinet, and read them over attentively. The programme was drawn up in all the vagueness of a Royal speech—"honour," "sublimity," "patriotism," "this high-minded nation," "governing by the law," &c., pretty abundantly scattered throughout. After a study of half an hour or so her Majesty reappeared, and asked, in her most gracious manner, if the programme and the list she held in her hand were the *ultimatum*? Narvaez replied in the affirmative. The Queen then said, she regretted having given him so much trouble, but that neither the one nor the other was agreeable to her; and she, therefore, thought it right to inform him that she relieved him forthwith from the burden she had imposed on him, of forming a Ministry. Narvaez, therefore, made his bow, and went his way.

A Council of Ministers subsequently met, at which, it is said, Narvaez was present; what resolution was come to has not yet transpired.

My authority for the facts I mention adds, that if no act of stupidity be committed by the Progresista leaders, or the Puritans, it is more than probable that a Liberal Cabinet, though a coalition one, will be the result. If the contrary take place, it is feared that Narvaez, supported as he is by the thousand intrigues put in motion, will again reappear on the stage before many days are over.

But—the hero of the hour—the "observed of all observers"—Narvaez; to picture his rage at this new disappointment of his hopes, would be difficult. He vents his wrath in "King Cambyse's vein." He swore direful oaths last night after his interview with her Majesty—and declared he would leave Madrid this very night. "They'll want me again in fifteen days," cried the Duke; "but," making a significant gesture with his fingers, "I wish they may get it."

A rumour is afloat that he has decided on resigning the Paris Embassy. If he does, I presume it will be by making a merit of necessity.

PORTUGAL.

FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.—We have received accounts from Lisbon on the 24th of August. The new Cabinet had at length been completed under the direction of Marshal Saldanha, and composed of his friends. The following are the members of the Cabinet:—Brigadier Baron de Luz, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Colonel Franzini, Minister of Finances; Dom Joao de Fontes Pereira, Captain in the Royal Navy, Minister of the Marine; Dom Antonio Avezello Mello e Carvalho, Minister of the Interior; Dom Antonio Fernandez de Silva Ferrao, Minister of Justice and Public Worship.

The new Ministry has issued a programme of the principles upon which it takes office. In this document the Cabinet declares that it has adopted conciliation between all parties as the basis of its policy; that it is determined to respect and observe the Charter, and to fulfil all the diplomatic engagements contracted with foreign powers. They declare that the object of the men now entering on power is to carry on the government on principles of morality, honesty, independence, and virtue. The Baron de Luz, the new Minister of War, was the Quartermaster-General during the civil war. The Minister of Finances, Colonel Franzini, is described as a man of ability and science, but as not being deeply versed in the practical part of the important department at the head of which he has been placed. The Minister of the Interior, Dom A. Mello e Carvalho, was for a short time a member of the Cabral Ministry; but he quarrelled with his colleagues, and has ever since been strongly opposed to them. Dom A. de Silva Ferrao is a distinguished counsellor in the Supreme Court.—*Morning Chronicle*.

ITALY.

Private letters from Rome of the 28th ult. announce that the King of Naples had declared to the Papal Government, through his ambassador, that he would not remain behind the Sardinian Government in declaring against the conduct of the Austrian Government in occupying Ferrara. The retrograde prelates were intriguing against the Governor of Rome. The notorious Austrian spy, Minardi, had been arrested in Tuscany, and had arrived in Rome.

Several letters from Rome of the same date state that the Austrian Minister had been officially informed by Prince Metternich that the Emperor fully approved the military measures adopted at Ferrara, by order of General Radetski. The despatch received by that Minister insisted, moreover, on the right of Austria to occupy, not only the citadel, but also the town of Ferrara. It was said, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna had offered to submit the question to the decision of an arbitrator, and that the Pope had replied that, before he acceded to such a proposition, Austria should begin by reestablishing the *status quo* at Ferrara. The French Government had placed at the disposal of the Pontifical Government, for the armament of the National Guard, 12,000 new percussion muskets.

The *Italiano* of Bologna announces that two vessels, ascertained to be English, had been lately seen taking soundings off Po-de-Volano, one of the mouths of the Po.

The accounts from the provinces were frightful. Five of the insurgents were shot in cold blood by some soldiers into whose hands they fell. A father and son, the latter fifteen years old, were murdered by twelve soldiers, under whose escort they were as prisoners. Two ladies and a priest were shot by some miscreants in Alemejo. The new minister of the kingdom had issued urgent orders for the arrest and exemplary punishment of the assassins.

Conde de Thomar, Costa Cabral, arrived on the 27th from Cadiz, in Lisbon. He was well-received by crowds of his friends.

The *Infernal* steam-corvette, which reached Toulon on the 1st inst., brought advices from Tunis of the 23rd ult. On that day the two French ships-of-the-line, *Jena* and *Jupiter*, and two steam-frigates, sailed for Naples to join the remainder of the squadron, and make a demonstration on the coast of Italy.

The Bologna journals of the 28th ult. announce the complete formation of the National Guard of that city and its rural districts.

SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.—The *Constitutionnel* contains an article on Italy, from which we extract the following passage:—"We are assured that the movement throughout Italy has not alone caused Prince Metternich to reflect and to adopt a wiser course. He has experienced from England an extremely energetic opposition, and one which he was far from expecting. Not only has the British Government taken care to communicate to the Holy Father (through an intermediary not official, because the English law forbids such a course, but) through a friendly channel, how much the British Government and the British nation applaud his courageous and liberal conduct; but further, the Cabinet of Vienna has been apprized that any armed demonstration against the independence or the territories of the Pope or of Sardinia would call from the further part of the Adriatic the naval force of Great Britain (a dangerous neighbour for Venice or for Trieste). Prince Metternich consequently recedes gradually, and has begun by retracting his menaces."

The *Augsburg Gazette* says—"The Austrian reinforcing troops now on their march for Italy are composed of sixteen battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry. The journey of Count Fiquelmont, general of infantry and minister of state in Italy, has reference to this expedition of troops, but it is of a character entirely diplomatic. Although the measures taken, as the choice of a personage so high-placed as the Count de Fiquelmont, sufficiently demonstrate the great importance attached by Austria to the affairs of Italy, we nevertheless believe that it would be an error to suppose that this step is an act of hostility against the Papal government, or even a direct or indirect blame with respect to the reforms so much desired at Rome. Whatever the journals in and out of Italy may say of the opposition of the Austrian cabinet, we are assured that there is no truth in their assertions." As a proof that Prince Metternich is preparing to recede, the *Constitutionnel* quotes a letter in the *Univers*, which states that "the occupation of Ferrara is the result of the arbitrary and entirely personal interpretation put upon the 103rd article of the treaty of Vienna by General Radetski, and that Prince Metternich, in order to alleviate the pain felt by the Holy Father, proposes to submit the question to an arbiter chosen by the Pope himself."

A letter from Rome of the 24th of August, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says:—"As far as we may rely on information from persons of good authority, the Pope has received a private letter from the King of Sardinia, in which he declares that he regards the affairs of the Papal States as if they were his own, and looks upon the occupation of Ferrara as an attempt against the liberties of all the princes of Italy." On the 22nd the civic guard of Rome was passed in review, and their first exercise in firing commenced. They presented a very martial appearance, and have made great progress in their drilling.

The *Turin Gazette* states that Cardinal Ciacchi has published a proclamation, in which the inhabitants of Ferrara are invited to quit the town, and take refuge with him at a place not far distant, thus leaving to the Austrians only the empty town, which they occupy in contempt of treaties and of the laws of nations.

Sardinia, which has protested against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians, has now a population of 5,650,368 persons, and an army, for a time of war, of 100,000 men. Her navy consists of twenty-eight vessels, five of which are sixty-gun frigates. The *Gazette de France* announces that on Thursday the Marquis de Brignole Salles, Ambassador of Sardinia, presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note, the substance of which was said to be the following:—"In case his Holiness Pope Pius IX. should claim the armed assistance of his Majesty the King of Sardinia against Austrian invasion, his Sardinian Majesty will consider himself bound not to refuse the Sovereign that assistance, it being his duty, as an Italian power, to cause the independence of all the States of the Peninsula to be respected, as guaranteed by the treaties of Vienna."

A letter from Toulon says:—"The Neapolitan frigate 'Stromboli' has just arrived here from Naples, which she quitted on the 22nd, bound for Marseilles. She put into Toulon on account of bad weather. She left at Naples the 'Souverain,' the 'Ocean,' and the 'Friedland' men-of-war, the 'Psyche' steam-frigate, and other French vessels. According to private letters events had assumed a very serious appearance in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; the insurrection had made great progress, and the troops of the Government, having been defeated in different encounters, showed, at that time some hesitation. Several towns were in the power of the insurgents."

SWITZERLAND.

In the Swiss Diet of the 27th ult., twelve cantons and two half-cantons voted for the proposition of the Directory for striking out of the lists of the federal staff all the officers, of whatever rank, who hold service in the Sonderbund. Eight states and two half-states voted against it.

Advices from Berne of the 29th ult. state, that in the sitting of the Vorort of the 28th the deputy of Lucerne presented a formal protest against the validity of the decrees of the Vorort of the 20th, 23rd, and 30th of July, although they had been adopted by a majority of twelve and a half cantons; and that the Council of State of Lucerne would resist their execution by every means in its power. It was presumed that the other states of the Sonderbund would follow the example of Lucerne.

MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the "Great Western" at Southampton we have late advices from Vera Cruz and the West Indies. The "Great Western" reports the weather in the various islands as being fine, and the crops good;

but our files of papers do not support so favourable a view of these matters.

We have accounts from Vera Cruz to the 2nd of August. The Courier of Legation, who had alone been allowed to pass the belligerent lines, had arrived on the 31st of July. His accounts from the city of Mexico were far from satisfactory. He describes General Scott's force at Puebla to be 15,000 men, waiting for some reinforcements previous to advancing on Mexico; on their arrival he would immediately march. There was a strong party in Mexico for an arrangement with General Scott, and about 20,000 Mexicans prepared to oppose his entering the city; but, from the disunion amongst the leading men, it was expected that the Americans would meet with no serious opposition. The mortality at Vera Cruz, both in the hospitals and among the newly-arrived Americans, continued. There was no chance of introducing goods into the interior, and trade in consequence was at an end. The chances of peace were considered slight; the several departments of the Republic had declared against negotiation, and even when the American General is in this city, he will be in a most embarrassed position.

From Dominica we learn that the Lieutenant-governor had left for England. Mr. James Lang Bremner assumed the Government, being (says a local paper) the first coloured person of Dominica who had gained the distinction of representing Majesty.

We have more favourable accounts from Barbadoes, which had latterly suffered so severely from want of food. Large supplies of provisions of all kinds had arrived, both from America and the adjoining colonies.

At Dominica the second reading of a bill was carried on a division, by two majority, to provide stipends for the support of senior and other Roman Catholic clergy-men.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FORMATION OF MILITARY SETTLEMENTS.—The *South African* of the 17th of June publishes a general order for carrying out on the Cape frontier the system of military settlements recently established in New Zealand. The order notifies, that the soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment and of the First Battalion of the Ninety-first Regiment are to be discharged in consideration of their accepting service in the Local Militia. They are to be placed on allotments of land along the frontier of the disturbed districts. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment are also to be encouraged by grants of land to settle in the same locality; the former being allowed to retire upon half-pay, or to sell their commissions; and the latter to enjoy the pensions to which they may have become entitled.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN KAFFRELAND.—Cape Town papers, to the 30th of June, describe a disastrous affair at the frontier, on the 15th of June, between the British troops and the Kaffres. Some cattle having been stolen by Sandilla's people, which the Gaika chief refused to restore, a detachment of horse and foot, to the number of 250, was sent to make him a prisoner, and seize his cattle. The troops reached Burn's-hill at night-fall; but the noise made by the dragons in galloping up gave the alarm, and Sandilla with his adherents escaped into the bush. About 100 head of cattle were seized; and the party commenced their return to Fort Beaufort. They were soon followed by upwards of 1,000 Kaffres fully armed; who fired upon the party from the ravines, and threw them into disorder. In the confusion, most of the cattle was recaptured by the Kaffres. During the retreat, one soldier was killed, and Lieutenant Russell was mortally wounded. Seven or eight others were wounded, though less severely. The detachment was pursued to within three miles of Fort Hare, where the sight of a reinforcement caused the Kaffres to give up the pursuit.

NEW ZEALAND.

PROGRESS OF PACIFICATION AND CIVILIZATION.—It was mentioned a few days back that the advices from New Zealand reported appearances of settled peace in that quarter of the world, and this statement is most completely corroborated by further accounts which have now come to hand. Rangihacata, the insurgent chief, had, it is asserted, lost the majority of his supporters, and it was anticipated that before the arrival of the winter season he would either be compelled to surrender to the authorities or seek refuge in the interior, and thus be removed beyond the possibility of occasioning fresh mischief to the settlers. The natives of Otaki were making considerable progress in civilized life. Commencing their improvements, they had joined together in the expenses necessary for the erection of a flour-mill on the banks of the stream contiguous to their "pah;" and a sum of £300 was to be subscribed among them for this purpose. As a proof of their determination to carry out this project, a first collection of £50 had been forwarded to Wellington for investment. Europeans were, it seems, to be employed in the construction of the machinery connected with the undertaking, but the manual labour would be provided from among their own tribe.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—The Government of the little republic of St. Marino has followed the example of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The commission requested to prepare a new penal code has received orders to suppress the punishment of death, and to replace it by other penalties.

NOVA SCOTIA.—THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The result of the general election in Nova Scotia has brought on a critical period for our North American colonies and the empire at large. The returns show an undisputed majority in the House of Assembly of eight Liberals—of eight members of the party opposed to the provincial cabinet bequeathed by Lord Falkland to Sir John Harvey. The question whether there is or is not to be a responsible government in Nova Scotia can no longer be evaded. The present administrative council of that colony and the new House of Assembly cannot act in concert; one or the other must give way. If government acquiesce in the decision of the colonial elections, and form a provincial cabinet of the leaders of the popular party, public business will go on smoothly and satisfactorily. If an attempt is made by any *coup d'état*, or by corruption, to keep the old party in office, the

consequence, not for Nova Scotia alone, but for the whole of our British North American colonies, may be of the gravest character.—*Daily News*.

MR. COBDEN IN RUSSIA.—We understand that Mr. Cobden reached St. Petersburg on the 18th ult. A letter has been received from him, dated the 19th, from which it appears that he was then about to set out for Moscow, and that on his return he would visit the great fair of Novogorod. As the Yorkshire election took place on the 7th of August, he would, in all probability, receive at St. Petersburg the first intelligence of that event. We understand that Mr. Cobden is expected to return home about the first week in October.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE CHOLERA IN TRANSCASIA.—We have received some interesting details respecting the spread of the cholera in some of the Transcaucasian provinces. It is said that the cholera was brought by Trebisonde Hadjhis, in September, 1845, from Herat to Samarcand and Bucharia in November. It extended to Teheran, and after the 12th of June, 1846, began to rage there with great violence. The mortality reached to 300 persons a day, who suddenly sink into a state of lethargy, and expire in two or three hours, without convulsions or vomiting, but through an entire cessation of the circulation of the blood, which could not be restored by any means whatever. From Teheran the pestilence travelled to Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bagdad, where it raged even more fearfully than in the former place, and was carried by the pilgrims, towards the end of December, to Mecca. On the 29th of September it first appeared in Tauris, and reached its climax at the end of October. The number of victims amounted to 6,000. In Persia it has been remarked that the direction of the wind has no influence whatever on its spread, which, on the contrary, was extremely irregular, sometimes quite passing over large extents of country. The first symptom of the disease manifested itself on the 16th of October in Salyan, in Transcaucasia, but it was milder there than in other places. In the same year it likewise appeared at Tiflis, but in a milder form than in any place; for, with a population of 60,000 souls, and in the heat of summer, the number of sick amounted to only an average of 15, and of deaths to 6 per diem—viz., from the 30th of May to the 12th of June, 164 cases of sickness, and 67 deaths, consequently only one death to 10,000 inhabitants. Hitherto the cholera has selected its victims exclusively from the lower classes; this is probably owing to the great irregularity of their mode of life, and their dislike of all preventive measures. Thanks to the wise measures of the local authorities, the panic which made all the inhabitants leave the city in 1830 has not been repeated; business and recreation continue as usual, but great attention is paid to sanitary regulations, and for immediately providing for and attending upon the sick. At the seat of war in the Caucasus the measures taken to stop the cholera among the troops have succeeded, and accounts of the 20th state that within the last few days not one case has occurred; but symptoms of it had appeared in the lines of the Kumscki and the advanced troops of Ischepschenzi. On the right flank of the Caucasian line, and on the east coast of the Black Sea, all was quiet, and no apprehension of disease.—*St. Petersburg Gazette*.

LOLA MONTEZ has been created Countess of Landels, the title of a Bavarian family now extinct. She becomes the mistress of a very handsome yearly income from her signorial domains.

THE PAPAL AND THE GREEK CHURCHES.—The *Journal des Débats* announces that the negotiations which have been so long pending between the Pontifical Government and that of Russia, have terminated by a treaty which has removed all the difficulties which existed as to the condition of the Roman Catholic church in Russia and Poland. The treaty was signed on the part of Russia by Count Bulow, who was to carry it to St. Petersburg, to submit it to the Emperor for his ratification.

SUPPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION.—It having been ascertained that a large number of houses into which young and inexperienced females are inveigled, are kept by persons of the Jewish nation, the present High Priest or Chief Rabbi (Mr. Alder) has, within the last week or two, caused it to be intimated that no member of the Jewish persuasion who is the keeper of such places, either directly or indirectly, will be permitted to attend the synagogue, nor be acknowledged as one of the people; that neither their sons nor their daughters shall be allowed to be married according to the Jewish ritual; nor will any of the religious rites be performed at the birth of a child; and should the party die at the time of keeping such a house, he will be refused the rite of sepulture; no prayers will be read, nor will they be interred amongst their forefathers, but be buried behind what are termed the boards, the same as if the party had died accursed.

AUSTRIAN AGGRESSIONS ON THE PAPAL DOMINIONS.—On Monday night a large and important meeting of the Catholics of Virginia-street district especially, but of London generally, was held at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, with the view of expressing their indignation at the late aggressions on the Papal territories, of presenting an address to his Holiness Pope Pius IX. relative to the present position of affairs, and of accompanying that address with substantial marks of their feelings in the shape of pounds, shillings, and pence, his Holiness, amidst countless other difficulties, having found an empty exchequer on ascending the Papal throne. Mr. Moore, a Catholic clergyman, occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by several of his clerical brethren and other gentlemen. Resolutions, in accordance with the object of the meeting, having been proposed and adopted, a subscription was entered into, and an address to the Pope resolved on.

EIGHT ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN died of fever at Montreal, caught in attending upon the poor Irish emigrants. The prelate of that diocese was said to be ill. The vicar-general, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, was no more. The Rev. John Richards had also fallen a victim to his charity.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

SWITZERLAND.

(From Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper.)

The absolutism of Metternich and the pseudo-liberalism of Guizot are both menacing the national independence of Switzerland. Under the equivocal term intervention, Austria and France arrogate to themselves the functions of a dictatorship, claiming a right to negative the will of the Swiss people in the framework of their constitution. England cannot but sympathize with the descendants of William Tell, and enter its protest against this despotic interference; it may, therefore, not be inopportune if we briefly sketch the present state of Switzerland and the causes of its internal troubles, referring those of our readers who desire more ample information than can be conveyed in our limited space to the tract just published by the People's International League, in which the subject is ably discussed.

The Swiss confederation consists of about 2,000,000 of souls, of whom the Protestant population represents 1,200,000. The remainder are Catholics. The territory contains 15,000 English square miles, and is divided into twenty-two cantons. Each canton sends two delegates to the Diet or Parliament, and they together have one vote. These delegates are not chosen by popular suffrage, but are nominated by the Great Council of each canton. They receive instructions, which are imperative mandates, how to vote on all subjects debated at the Diet, and from these instructions they dare not swerve. The deputy thus fettered is a mere machine, and the Diet is anything but a deliberative assembly. The Executive Federal Government is called a Vorot. It is composed of the State Council of the cantons of Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne, each in rotation. It will thus be seen that Swiss nationality is not represented—nothing but the cantonal spirit is infused into the Government.

Another great evil arises from each canton having the same legislative voice, however different the population and the rate of taxation. Thus, we quote from the tract already alluded to, Zurich has 224,150 inhabitants, and pays more than 77,000 francs taxes; she sends nearly 4,000 men to the Federal army. Zug counts but 14,710 inhabitants; she pours into the general treasury only about 2,500 francs; her contingent is but 250 men. Zug and Zurich have each one voice in the Diet. Berne reckons 357,710 souls, and pays about 92,000 francs into the Federal treasury; she furnishes at least 4,600 soldiers. Uri has but 13,390 inhabitants, pays less than 1,200 francs contribution, and sends some 240 soldiers to the Federal troops. Berne and Uri have each one voice in the Diet; and so of the other cantons. We have only to imagine the small cantons uniting for a purpose; and we arrive at the result of a minority of 500,000 souls giving law to a majority of more than 1,500,000. A still smaller figure is sufficient to check all deliberation, and to prevent a majority from being formed. This is what happens every year in all important questions.

It may surprise many of our readers to be told that no Swiss has the right of free settlement out of the canton in which he was born. A native of Zurich cannot open a shop in Berne. Throughout the confederation there is not even a uniformity of coins, weights, and measures. Every canton has its own custom-house; and the people are vexed with a variety of conflicting tolls and transit duties. In a word, the Government of Switzerland is the Government of cantonality.

How, it may be asked, did this monstrous system originate? In 1798, the French Directory abolished the old institutions, derived from the middle ages, and which had been moulded into the form of a Federal Compact; and breaking down the cantonal separations, united the whole country under a single constitution. The Swiss remonstrated, and in 1804 Napoleon revised the plans of the Directory, and granted what is called the Act of Mediation. That act revived the local privileges of the cantons, each of which was empowered to frame its own constitution, provided only that it did not militate against popular principle. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna annulled the Act of Mediation, and organized the Federal Constitution as it now exists, purposely throwing into it all those elements of weakness which we have described.

Discontent soon arose from religious feelings. No metropolitan bishop had been provided for Catholic Switzerland, and the Nuncio of the Pope became the supreme head of that church, establishing himself at Lucerne. Then re-appeared the hated and dreaded Jesuits. In 1830-31, the aristocracy were completely overthrown. The people demanded a revision of the Federal Compact thrust upon them by the Allies, and this was agreed to in the Diet by a majority of sixteen against five, but it has never been carried into effect. The Jesuits pursued their encroachments, and, in 1844, the Grand Council of Lucerne decreed that the education of the clergy should be committed to the "Fathers of the Society." The Diet called on the authorities of Lucerne to expel the Jesuits. The demand was haughtily refused. Then was formed the Sonderbund, or Separate League, including the seven Catholic cantons—Lucerne, Fribourg, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Le Valais. It has a common treasury, and an army. This league is protected by Austria. The immense majority of Switzerland, comprehending several Catholic cantons, desire the expulsion of the Jesuits; but so long as the bayonets of absolutism are at the service of the Sonderbund, they will remain fomenting discord, and perhaps rendering civil war inevitable. Under these circumstances there is little probability of Switzerland being able to reform her institutions; and it is painful to observe that the King of the French, but not the French people, is aiding the designs of Austria, to prevent the Swiss from being a united people.

"SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."—That the toast of "Church and State" should be proposed at the Conservative banquet at Huddersfield, by a Wesleyan Methodist minister, in the presence of more than half-a-dozen clergymen; and that it should be drunk without the usual accompaniment of "A jolly full bottle."—*Bradford Observer*.

THE HARVEST.

Though we have little reason for complaint, and much for gratitude, the weather of the present week has been less favourable in Yorkshire for reaping and gathering in of the harvest than it was during the three preceding weeks. There has been almost every day a sprinkling of rain (yesterday the showers were heavy and continuous), and the temperature has been generally low, with a good deal of wind in the nature of equinoctial gales. All our accounts continue to concur in the representation that the crops of grain are generally satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, as the decline in price both in the London and provincial markets sufficiently indicates. It will be seen from the report of the *Mark Lane Express* on the "Corn Trade," that the returns from the continent of Europe, relating to the crops of those countries, are equally as gratifying as those from the principal corn and other districts of Great Britain and Ireland.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The harvest is nearly completed in this county—at this season of the year it was hardly ever so thoroughly advanced in the backward hill districts as it is at present.—*Western Times*.

Answers to inquiries as to the harvest, from correspondents in all parts of Great Britain, are given in a tabular form in the *Gardners' Chronicle* of last week. The general deductions from these returns seem to be that the wheat crop, which is of rather larger extent than usual, promises, on the whole, considerably over an average produce; that the barley crop, which is of the ordinary extent, is even still further beyond an average than the wheat; that a greater extent of oats, notwithstanding the partial failure in Scotland, will yield an average crop; and that the beans and peas, especially the former (but excepting Scotland), though cultivated to a much larger extent than has ever been previously known, will not yield much above half the number of bushels which ordinary crops of past years have produced.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS OF LEICESTERSHIRE.—We have experienced some showers since last Friday, which have rather delayed getting in the late crops of cereal grain. The last day or two have been fair, with a brisk north-west wind, and both barley and wheat have been put into the stack in tolerable condition. There is now very little white corn to get in. The beans are falling before the scythe and the hook; all will soon be concluded; and then will terminate one of the finest harvests ever known. The quantity is large, and quality good, and plenty again rules in the ascendant.—*Leicester Mercury*.

ELECTION REJOICINGS AT BRADFORD.—On Monday evening last, there was a great gathering of Bradford to celebrate the return of the borough and riding members. Upwards of 90 sat down to an excellent dinner at the Fleece Inn. Mr. Henry Rawson, manufacturer, was in the chair, supported by Mr. John Glover, manufacturer, as vice-chairman. Among the principal guests were, Alderman Forbes, Alderman Salt, and Alderman Rogers. After the cloth was withdrawn, the Chairman proposed "The Queen—may she long reign over a free and independent, happy, and prosperous people," which was responded to with the usual honours. The Vice-Chairman then gave "The Members for the borough," which met with enthusiastic cheers, and was responded to by Mr. J. Illingworth. The Chairman then proposed "Lord Morpeth and Richard Cobden, the Members for the West-Riding," which was responded to by Mr. P. Hainsworth. "The Liberal Electors of Bradford; may the late union of the two sections continue until it results in a union of opinion," was drunk with great cheering, and responded to by Mr. Alderman Forbes, in an able and eloquent speech. After alluding to the late differences of opinion among the Liberal party in Bradford, he declared that he was an adherent of the school of Sturge, Miall, and Vincent; and that he was prepared to go the fullest extent in supporting those men. He was known as a thorough suffrage man and for vote by ballot, and would do all he could, prudently and judiciously, to secure for his fellow-men the same rights which he enjoyed himself. He had been driven to this point by the conduct of the Whigs. Various other toasts followed and were duly responded to.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE NORTH ESSEX ELECTION.—The return of Sir John Tyrell and Major Beresford for North Essex was celebrated at Colchester on Tuesday. There was a procession, with an allegorical device exhibiting in juxtaposition enormous loaves of wheaten bread, immense cheeses, and fat poultry, the alleged food of the peasantry of Old England, with diminutive loaves of black rye bread, a basket of water-cresses, and a cabbage, the nourishment obtained by unfortunate foreigners. There was afterwards a dinner at the Cups Hotel. In his after-dinner speech Sir John Tyrell attacked Sir Robert Peel, and declared that one of his measures had spread bankruptcy in Mark-lane. Major Beresford spoke of Lord George Bentinck as "the noblest, the most honest, and the most zealous leader he could have selected."

MORE FAILURES.—Another failure was announced to-day in the corn trade, the firm being that of Thomas Booker, Sons, and Co. The amount of liabilities has not been stated, but it is considered probable it will be found to range between £30,000 and £50,000. We have also to mention the stoppage of Thomas Burnell and Co., a firm whose business chiefly consisted in the exportation of coal to the various depôts connected with foreign steam navigation. It is supposed that the liabilities in this case are insignificant. On Monday the stoppage of Messrs. Gemmell, Brothers, of Glasgow, a firm of considerable magnitude, and whose liabilities amount to about £200,000, was announced, as also that of Sanders, Wetherell and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, wholesale grocers.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Caledonian Railway Company, held last Tuesday, it was decided that there should be Sunday trains. The vote stood—6,428 for, 2,874 against; majority 3,554 votes. Besides proxies specially sent in favour of Sunday trains, the directors had 686 votes sent for discretionary use.

THE PRASLIN MURDER.

THE papers have continued to publish copious extracts from the correspondence and diary of the late Duchess. Of these documents the Chancellor, as President of the Commission, speaks thus emphatically:—"If this collection is to remain as an eternal monument of the perversity of one of the greatest criminals that ever lived, there will arise from it, at the same time, the consolatory reflection that by the side of the most furious passions of the most perverse men, Providence has frequently placed in all ranks and all classes the most angelic virtues, wishing thus to grant to humanity a sort of right sometimes to turn away the eye from the perversities which afflict it, and perhaps also to solicit for them a little mercy." With respect to the poisoning, it seems from the report of the scientific men appointed to inquire into the matter, that the Duke de Praslin's death was caused by arsenic alone, and that it was taken on the 18th August, the day before he was conveyed to prison.

The last document, dated 13th July, 1847, was found in the Duchess's secretaire, in a sealed envelope, entitled "Impressions." At this time it appears that a great change had been produced in her feelings to her husband. We quoted an extract from it in our last number, and now subjoin the following:—

"It is long since I have written anything, and nevertheless nothing has changed in the interval. She will leave, they say, when we go to Praslin; and in the mean time the empire she holds is most absolute. Father and children, she retains them all as in a special bond. I understand her game well enough, if she have really swallowed all shame; but for him, I really cannot explain his conduct. He complains of calumny; but he confesses that appearances are bad, and he makes these appearances every day worse, and gives more grounds for all the scandalous interpretations. He pretends that their relations are misinterpreted; and yet he publicly proclaims the rupture with my father on her account. He breaks with us, and does not leave her. No character can be more enigmatical. Is it excess of corruption? or is it excess of weakness? Were it excess of weakness, could that go to the length of making him so trample on the interests of his children? What! could he have so much fear of this woman as not to dare, while she is in the house, to leave his children with their mother, or show regard to his wife? What has given her this empire over him?—it is not natural. She must have some means by which she makes her threats powerful over him. Poor man, I sincerely grieve for him. What a life he leads! What a future he is preparing for himself! If he allows himself to be thus domineered over and brow-beaten by intrigantes at forty-two, what will he be when he grows old! And yet, how I loved him! He must have been sadly changed by all these bad habits: for on seeing what he is now, I cannot explain what inspired in me this love so impassioned. He is no longer the same man: how dull is his spirit—how narrowed his heart—how much has he grown suspicious, ennuied, and irritable. Nothing animates him. Nothing interests him, nothing exalts him. No generous, impassioned, or enthusiastic sentiment, seems to vibrate in his heart or mind. He had rank, fortune—all that could render his existence useful, brilliant, happy, and honourable. All is galvanized: he interests himself in nothing either for his country or for his children. He keeps company with governesses: he is their cavalier servente till he becomes their slave. Truly, I believe that he only wishes to keep Mademoiselle D. (whom he has not loved for this eighteen months or two years) because he fears that if once removed hence she would make life too hard for him. My God! what an existence! What is curious is that I am sane. He firmly believes that it is on account of jealousy that I wish the departure of Mademoiselle D. He will not comprehend that my moving principle is, and will henceforth ever be, my children. He believes that it is my jealous love for him; and this flatters him. It is singular, but I do not doubt that if he had not believed my love inextinguishable he would have treated me less unworthily. What an illusion, what an excess of self-love! Yet it would perhaps have been possible to preserve, at the bottom of one's heart, love for a man who has treated you as he has treated me, if, on the other hand, this man excites our admiration, and elevates himself in our eyes by grand actions and great works. But a grovelling, ordinary man, one loves only if he is just, if he is good, if he is conscientious, if he renders your life happy. It is not necessary that he should do great things; but he must know how to appreciate them, how to admire them, and interest himself in them. I cannot tell how far this contempt and ennuie at all things, this total impossibility of taking lively interest in anything, has completely cooled my feeling towards him. I thought him so different. Oh, he must have been so; I could never have loved him if he had been always what he is! Certainly there was stuff in his heart, in his understanding; but the want of firm principles of morality and religion, and his idleness of mind, have caused him to succumb to sensual passions. And with all this he wishes to educate his daughters. How completely has he isolated himself! He has not one real, serious friend. He has no connexions but those which have sprung from his pleasures, and which have become chains from his weakness when he wished to detach himself from them. How frightful it is! He drags after him, like a dog, the exigencies of women with whom he has been connected. And yet how bizarre are men! He has always sacrificed, oppressed, wounded, humiliated, ill-treated, and abandoned me, for persons whom he did not love. For my part, I have loved only him, and with a passion inexpressible—an ardour which astonishes me: and now I know not but at the bottom of his heart he perhaps prefers me to those women, whom he despises and fears. And I, I am well disenchanted with him. He will be always unkind to me now; he is too well aware of the extent of his wrongs, and cannot comprehend that I can forgive and forget. My merit would not be so great as he thinks. I cannot be jealous except when I love, and then I easily forgive; and since my sentiments are changed I have no further feeling towards him but on account of the wrong he does my children. Our position is very strange and very sad. While he has run after pleasure, I have been secluded from it. He has had enjoyments and no love: love for me has been extinguished in tears, and I have not —. But what has been worn out by one has perhaps been preserved by the other, and reciprocally —. How will all this end? I do not believe that this can ever be by a complete reconciliation, as would be desirable for our children. He will always avoid me, because he is conscious of his wrong, and I shall never seek him but from duty to my children. A feeling of shame will always prevent my making advances to a man, even though my husband, when I doubt of my love for him, and when I feel that other ideas, repressed for so many years, have, rather than my affection, urged me to his arms.

My God! you alone know what privations of the affec-

tions and all other kinds I have suffered. If I have not yielded to temptation, the glory be thine, O Lord! Oh, abandon me not now, for without thee I shall sink. My God, my God, support me—direct me! I fear the future—the threats he has made to me—the difficulties which arise daily. But thou wilt be there, my God; and in that is my trust, that thou wilt support the poor mother to whom thou hast given strength to strive for her children. Lord, help me!

Within five days from the time this letter was written the fears which the ill-fated wife appears to have entertained were horribly realized.

During her examination, Mademoiselle De Luzy-Despartes mentions the following as an additional motive with the Duke for the commission of the crime:—

What excited him—what carried him beyond himself was the fear of a process of separation, with which the Duchess was without ceasing menacing him. He saw in that a great misfortune for his children—the ruin of their fortune, and he was disposed to do all that was possible to avoid it. He had been informed of this process by M. Riant, notary, who also informed me of it. The Abbé Gallard also mentioned it to me; and the Duke de Praslin prayed me to submit to everything from Madame, which I promised to him, and I would have made every sacrifice. When what has since taken place occurred, I had not the courage to meet it, and I demanded that unhappy letter, which must have ruined all, because Madame Lemaire did not find the letter of the 19th sufficient, which you ought to have among the papers seized at my residence.

CONFESSION OF THE DUKE.—The *Moniteur* reports the Duke's confession, made to the Duke Decazes, Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers, which he communicated to the Court of Peers on the 30th. This high functionary had waited on the accused in prison. The Duke de Praslin informed him that he had taken arsenic on the day of the murder, when he perceived that he was seriously suspected. The arsenic was contained in a phial in the pocket of his robe-de-chambre; and he said he brought it from Praslin. The prisoner denied with great earnestness that he had confided to any one. His explanations having been interrupted by moans caused by pain, the Duke Decazes asked him, "If the sufferings of his mind were not still more poignant than those of his body; and if they did not inspire him with a desire to allay them by the expression of the repentance he must feel in his heart?"—adding, that his family was inclined to believe that he must have committed so barbarous a crime in a paroxysm of furious insanity, which he had no doubt bitterly deplored. The unhappy man, raising his eyes and hands towards heaven, then exclaimed, in a broken but strong voice, 'Oh, I do deplore it!' I next," continues the Duke Decazes, "took occasion to say, that, in that supreme moment, in order to satisfy both the justice of God and man, it was desirable that the expression of his repentance should be as public as had been his crime; and that a full confession should explain at least, if it were possible, the delirium under which he acted. I offered, if he were disposed to make that confession, to send for the Grand Chancellor, or to write it down and certify it myself. These last words, which he listened to with a lively emotion, seemed to excite a struggle in his breast; and, after a moment of hesitation, he replied, 'I am too fatigued—too suffering, at present. Tell the Chancellor that I request him to come to-morrow.' The disturbed state of mind of the accused was too visible, and his suffering condition too serious, to permit the prolongation of our conversation. The physicians, besides, had just declared that it was urgently necessary to offer to the patient the last consolations of religion. The family having made choice of no clergyman, and in the absence of the venerable parish priest of St. Sulpice, the Chancellor entrusted that mission to the parish priest of St. Jacques de Haut Pas. The Court is aware that, after the pious ceremony, which appeared to have restored a little strength and calm to the accused, the Chancellor offered once more, but in vain, to receive the declaration he had manifested a willingness to make."

There it seems a large mass of correspondence not yet made public. These documents consist chiefly in letters of Mme. de Praslin which were not made public out of respect to certain personages whose names are mentioned, and from other reasons of a no less serious nature. There are also some letters from M. de Praslin to Mde. de Luzy, and from Mde. de Luzy to the duke, which, it is said, prove that a connexion of a most intimate nature existed between her and the duke, and which was a source of the greatest unhappiness to the duchess. These letters are said to be of a nature greatly to compromise Mde. de Luzy, as some of them contain most harsh language when speaking of the duchess.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday afternoon, an elderly lady of large property, Mrs. Hassells, who resided with her son, the Rev. C. S. Hassells, at Fox-earth, near Lane-end, in the Potteries, was returning from the adjacent village of Leek in a pony carriage, accompanied by a female friend, and driven by a servant-boy. Whilst descending the steep hill near the entrance of Cheadleton, the pony, a high-spirited animal, took fright, and galloped down the declivity with the most alarming velocity. All the driver's efforts to retard the pony's perilous progress were impotent and vain, and immediately after crossing the bridge on the canal, Mrs. Hassells, her friend, and the servant, were all three simultaneously ejected from their seats by a sudden jerk of the vehicle, and hurled to the ground with great violence. Mrs. Hassells received a concussion of the brain, of which death was the instantaneous consequence. The other lady, a Miss Wright, on a visit at Fox-earth, sustained several contusions, but was not dangerously hurt, although the shock and the concomitant catastrophe have naturally been productive of serious indisposition for the time.

ACCIDENT TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.—On Monday afternoon, as Mr. O'Connor was driving his gig down Dowdeswell-hill, the horse stumbled and fell, by which he was thrown out with much violence. On his arrival at the George Hotel medical assistance was procured, and it was found that although severely bruised, no material injury had been sustained.—*Sun*.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—It is scarcely possible to point to a charity in London which does so much good, at so small an expense, as the free baths and washhouses for the destitute poor at Glasshouse-yard. Last year its benefits were conferred on 84,584 persons and their families at a cost little exceeding £300. The poor are crowding to it still. It can only be from its being little known to the rich that its funds are now, we regret to say, exhausted.

A coroner's jury on the body of a child two years old, whose parents lived in a court near Rosemary-lane, have returned a verdict "That the deceased died of diarrhoea and fever, caused by the noxious and poisonous effluvia in Hayes-court, from want of drainage."

THERE HAS BEEN A FORMIDABLE VISITATION OF SHARKS this season on the Southern coast, attracted by the large shoals of mackerel. On a fine evening they may be seen close in-shore at the Isle of Wight, skimming along the water, a large triangular dorsal fin being visible above the surface. Almost every fine evening the fishermen may be seen harpooning.

A FATAL ACCIDENT has occurred on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, near the Tweedmouth station. While a train of waggons laden with coke, stones, &c. and on which were a number of workmen, was in progress, one of the labourers attempted to step from one truck to another; but he fell, and several of the carriages passed over his body; the obstruction eventually threw the train off the rails, and some of the people were pitched from the trucks, receiving hurts more or less severe.

SIX LIVES WERE LOST by a colliery accident at Waun-cae-gurwen, on Wednesday last. The poor colliers were being drawn up from the bottom of the pit, in a carriage or platform. When near the top, one of the links of the chain broke, and the whole were precipitated to the bottom—a depth of ninety fathoms, and dashed to pieces. On Thursday an inquest, on view of two of the bodies, was held at the Leigh Arms, Waun-cae-gurwen, before Charles Collins, Esq., when, after a minute investigation, a verdict of accidental death was returned, to which was appended a suggestion that a proper person should be placed at all times at the mouth of the pit.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET."—The inquest upon the bodies of the five persons killed by the recent melancholy accident on board the "Cricket" steamer, was resumed on Monday, before Mr. Bedford, coroner for the city of Westminster. Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., attended the inquiry on behalf of the proprietors of the boat. The Coroner said it was perhaps better that he should at once tell the jury that he would not have to trespass at any length upon their time that day, as the inspection on behalf of the government had not yet been made. Mr. Thomas Lloyd and Mr. Robert Hughes had been appointed for that purpose. The inquiry would take about a week to complete, and in the meantime he would only trouble the jury with the remaining medical testimony, and with some evidence to complete the link in the chain with regard to the removal of the bodies. Several medical men were then examined and the inquiry adjourned to Tuesday the 14th.

BALLOON IN A THUNDER STORM.—In a letter from Mr. George Green, son of the veteran aeronaut, to a friend in London, dated the 25th of August, from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, he says, "That during my visit to the Continent I have only made nine ascents this season. Several persons have ascended with me. The weather has been very unsettled and strong, and I have only had three fine days out of nine. The last, however (Sunday, August 22), was the worst of all—the wind blew almost a hurricane from the S.W., accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, nearly the whole of the day; indeed, it was generally believed the ascent would be postponed, but being anxious to keep up my reputation I commenced the inflation. The ascent, which took place at a quarter to five, excited great alarm and astonishment, because just after a violent peal of thunder the balloon rose almost immediately under the clouds from which the storm proceeded; when at about 4,500 feet high, and on a level with them, several electrical discharges occurred, which afforded me the long-wished-for opportunity of observing the effect of lightning upon the air, as the clouds and the balloon were going abreast of each other at only a few hundred yards distant. The air was very much disturbed, it seemed full of eddies, which agitated the balloon a good deal. Every fresh discharge communicated a vibrating motion to the balloon, and caused it to oscillate considerably, while the rain falling on the earth made a noise like a waterfall at a great distance. In descending we fell in with a current blowing a few points more to the north, which bore us away from the storm, and after being up about an hour I descended at Windeken."

TAXATION MONEY.—At a public meeting held in Glasgow, on Thursday, the 5th August, in the Merchants' Hall, Mr. Isaac Buchanan (of colonial celebrity) in the chair; Mr. Jonathan Duncan, of London, explained, in very clear and intelligible language, the scheme which has been lately mooted for issuing "Taxation money." To many of our readers, no doubt, this scheme will be entirely new—indeed we doubt if so many as one in a hundred have ever heard of it before—and therefore it may be well to explain in a few words what it really is. The proposal is simply this:—That the Treasury should be empowered, by act of Parliament, to issue Treasury notes for one pound and upwards, which should be declared a legal tender from man to man, and which should be *inconvertible*, but the holders of them should be entitled to pay them into the Treasury for whatever taxes they might be liable. The amount to be issued would be regulated by the amount of public revenue. Thus, if we raise £50,000,000 a-year of taxes, the amount of Treasury notes issued would be exactly £50,000,000. While, if we raise only £45,000,000, the amount of Treasury notes issued would be no more than £45,000,000. In this way it is supposed that the prices of merchandize would vary according to the taxation of the country, and highly-taxed England would compete with lightly-taxed France and Germany, under a system of complete free trade.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 8.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY has been gazetted. The following are the heads of the various departments:—

GENERAL CORDOVA	Minister of War.
DE ESCOBURA	Home Department.
ROS DE OLANO	Commerce.
CABALLERO	Foreign Department.
SALAMANCA	Finances.
SOTELO	Marine, Justice.

The Presidency of the Council is reserved for the Duke of Frias. It was stated that Narvaez will send in his resignation as ambassador at Paris. As General Cordova is Minister of War, the influence of Narvaez (through him) on the army is regarded by some as dangerous to the existence of the new Administration, particularly as the continued presence of Narvaez himself in Madrid indicated an expectation on the part of his friends that events were possible which would throw the Government into his hands.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—The *Augsburg Gazette*, under the date of Rome, the 26th, says that Romagna is still in a state of the greatest agitation, in consequence of the occupation of Ferrara, and that the Pope has given notice to the Austrians to evacuate that city before the end of the month. The state of the population is such that the slightest accident may give rise to a serious collision. The *Roman Advertiser* of the 28th ult., has the following:—It is said that an answer to the protest of the legate of Ferrara has arrived from Vienna. The Emperor declares that the occupation was ordered by Radetzky alone, "who had, however, been invested with the power of judging when it might be right and necessary to take such a step;" that this proceeding is not considered an infringement of the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, but is a right vested in the Emperor by the treaty of Vienna; that if his Holiness is of a different opinion, Austria consents to have the matter referred to an arbiter at the choice of the Holy Father.

THE SWISS DIET decreed on the 3rd instant the expulsion of the Jesuits from the republic, but had not yet pronounced upon the means by which it was to be enforced. That resolution was voted by twelve cantons and two half-cantons. The representatives of Lucerne, Schwitz, and Valais respectively protested in the name of their constituents, and declared that they would maintain the Jesuits in spite of the injunction of the Diet.

FRANCE AND ITALY.—A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuilleries on Monday, to deliberate on the affairs of Italy, which was presided over by the King. "The result of these deliberations," says the *Times* correspondent, "was not of course yet known, but the adherents of Government were of opinion that it would be unsatisfactory for Austria, inasmuch as it would declare the utter inability of France to concur in controlling, or in any act adverse to, the Papal Government, or any other independent Sovereign or State of Italy, including (it is superfluous to say) the King of Sardinia. It was stated, also, in the best-informed quarters, that a note of Lord Palmerston to Prince Metternich, in which the determination of the British Government to support the Italian States in the maintenance and assertion of their independence was formally declared, and which the Prince had communicated to the King of the French, was one of the immediate causes of the assembling of this Council."

OUTBREAK IN GREECE.—The *Presse* quotes a letter from Athens of the 22d ult., announcing that an engagement took place on the 20th between the troops of the Government and the rebels, commanded by Griizotis, and that the latter had been dangerously wounded. The chief physician of the army left for Chalcis on the 21st. The Government had forwarded to that town a great number of beds for the wounded. The losses on both sides were said to have been considerable.

THE NORTH.—There is nothing going forward in our district worth chronicling; and what there is is small beer at the best. The Right Hon. (we will give them all their names and titles, as recorded by the local press) Henry John Reuben, Earl of Portarlington, was married to the Honourable Alexandrina Octavia Maria Vane, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, on Thursday evening, at Wynyard, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, in the presence of a large gathering of the aristocracy. Sir Robert Peel, who formed one of the party, has been addressed by the authorities of the principal towns in the county, commending in terms of high eulogium his conduct in carrying free-trade measures through Parliament. On Friday a party of the illustrious visitors made a trip to Seaham Harbour. Sir R. Peel met the Mayor and corporation of Sunderland there, and had an address presented to him. After the presentation was a cold collation, the Marquis occupying the seat of honour. Healths were drunk, and all kinds of pretty civilities were passed between the municipal representatives and their betters. Some days before the gathering at Seaham Harbour the Marquis, in his magnificence, issued a ukase, threatening those mothers who let their children out of their houses on the great day with his terrible wrath—no less than that the husbands should be instantly discharged. Not a bairn was seen; except some few in the front streets, who got a look at the lords and ladies and men of high degree by flattening their little noses against the panes. A halfpenny cat may look at the Queen, but this is doing the thing in right handsome style. Well done Londonderry! It doesn't do for a real live and proper lord to come so far north to have his ears regaled with a brat of a child crying after him, "What a funny little man!" or, "There you go with your eye out!" But seriously, it is too bad for the local press of this immense and important district to fill their columns

by chronicling the outgoings and incomings of such a man as this, and yet cannot spare so much as a line and a half to record the fact that the people of old rotten and corrupt Ipswich that was, went almost *en masse* to do honour to Henry Vincent. Henry Vincent has fought in the darkest night in the battle for the elevation of his kind; the Marquis of Londonderry has a head that might as well be made of wood for any sense that there is in it, and that makes the difference. "But there's a good time coming, boys!" and then our brothers of the fourth estate here, seeing that the fourpence-halfpennies are in imminent danger, will all at once discover that Henry Vincent and his compeers have the prophet's voice, and that they are men to whom princes should do honour. We can work our passage a little longer without their help—and in the mean time say to them, Thank you for nothing!—From our Correspondent.

REPRESENTATION OF WOLVERHAMPTON.—The electors of this borough, with whom rests the ultimate decision whether or not Mr. Villiers is to continue their member, have, in public meeting assembled, come to the conclusion that, referring to Mr. Villiers's declaration on the hustings, that he should prefer to represent Wolverhampton, unless the electors thought it expedient for the public good that he should sit for Lancashire, this meeting is of opinion that, as the great question of free-trade is carried, they cannot see any public purpose to justify them on any public ground to disturb the peace of the borough, or to part with a representative who has hitherto given them entire satisfaction."

There have been more storms and shipwrecks on the north coast of Scotland.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall. Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., presided. The proceedings were of a very ordinary character. The Right Rev. Dr. Keating, R. C. Bishop of Ferns, transmitted £28, the subscriptions of the same number of his clergy, in addition to £21 sent from other members of the same body a few weeks since. The repeal rent for the week amounted to over £70.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE PENNEFATHER.—The Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, late Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, which office he held during the memorable State trials, expired after a long illness this day, at his residence in Fitzwilliam-square. By his death, a pension of (I believe) £3,000 per annum reverts to the Crown.

Henry James Prescott, Esq., is the gentleman recommended by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England to fill the vacancy of Deputy-Governor, occasioned by the recent election of James Morris, Esq., as Governor.

REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.—Rumours are again rife as to the probability of Mr. Cowan taking his seat for Edinburgh, and certain parties are positive that he will not. Should their predictions be correct, Mr. Dunlop, the late candidate for Greenock, will likely be brought forward.—*Daily News*.

THE ANTICIPATED LEGISLATION FOR SCOTLAND during the ensuing session, will embrace the law of entail, the excise laws, the custody of lunatics, health of towns, and, according to the speech of the Solicitor-General, at Kirkcudbright, it is possible that the Marriage and Registration Bills may again be brought forward. The entail question has been well canvassed, and, except among lawyers, the system, as it stands, has few supporters.

HOW LOCALITY AFFECTS LIFE.—It is found, from the last report of the Registrar-General, that in the Ulverston district one person in four attains the age of seventy; in Lancaster, one in six; in Preston, one in fifteen; in Manchester, one in seventeen; in Liverpool, one in twenty.

WHOLESALE EVICTION OF TENANTRY.—Last week a great number of poor occupiers—between 500 and 600 persons altogether—were evicted from a property under the Court of Chancery, in the county of Cavan, bordering on Meath.

OPENING THE ROYAL LETTERS.—Several letters, addressed to her Majesty from Osborne, have been opened on their transit to Scotland, and a strict investigation is being made to detect the inquisitorial personage who has been prying into the royal secrets.—*Sun*.

DECAY OF LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—Two of the largest of these establishments in the metropolis—the Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, and the Eastern, in the Hackney-road, have been broken up during the past week, and their extensive libraries, museums, and collections of philosophical apparatus, are to be sold by public auction.

DEATH OF TWO TRAVELLERS IN GLENCOE.—Two English gentlemen—Mr. Stericker, of 49, Fenchurch-street, and Mr. Henry Whitburn, brewer, of Esher, Surrey, were found dead, on the 2nd instant, in the pass of Glencoe, about fifteen miles from Fort William. "Both were dressed as travellers, each with a small knapsack on his back. There was a small whisky pocket-flask lying near them empty. Last night was very stormy, wind and rain in great abundance, probably the most stormy night we have had this year." The statement then gives a particular account of the property found upon the two deceased persons. The medical certificate expressed the opinion that death was caused by exhaustion and cold from the deceased having fallen asleep on the mountain on that boisterous night.

ABSCONDING OF THE SECRETARY OF A LOAN SOCIETY.—Yesterday information was received by the police, that a man of the name of Thompson, secretary to the Leicester Loan and Discount Society, absconded on Saturday, taking with him upwards of £6,000, belonging to that and other loan societies. A reward of £50 is offered for his apprehension.—*Globe*.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

With Foreign Wheat, Flour, and Oats we are again well supplied; but the trade to day for Wheat, Flour, and Oats is very good at fully Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 1,780 qrs. English, 15,960 qrs. Foreign; Barley, 280 qrs. English; Oats, 40 qrs. English, 18,830 qrs. Foreign; Flour, 1,090 sacks English, 15,310 barrels Foreign.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to acknowledge the receipt (per Mr. P. Turner) of £3 11s. 6d., the amount of subscriptions and donations to the British Anti-state-church Association, from Kidderminster, for 1846-7. This would have appeared in the Triennial Report had it been received in time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE FAMILY OF

	£	s.	d.
W. S.	0	5	0
A few Independents at Burslem	2	10	0
L. D'Elvoux	0	6	0
From seven individuals at Kingsland, per			
Mr. Thomas	0	7	0
D. R. E.	0	5	0

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1847.

SUMMARY.

ONE of the most notable events of the past week has been a special meeting of delegates of the operative cotton spinners of Lancashire, held at Manchester, at which a series of resolutions was passed, recommending the general suspension of production throughout the trade. The delegates, by a wise forecast, sought by this means to prevent the closing of their mills during the winter months, for the low price of provisions, and the abundance of all kinds of green vegetable food would, of course, greatly mitigate the privation of the working classes consequent upon the cessation of employment at the present moment. The proposal, if found to be practicable, is a most judicious one, and we are glad that it emanates from that class usually characterized by those above them as incurably improvident. And yet these men, or at least the hundreds of thousands whom they represent, thus willing to encounter a partial and modified privation in order to stave off future and more aggravated misery, are denied the franchise. Their resolutions are a sufficient answer to all the calumnies so industriously urged against them by men who a few years ago were not loth to crave their assistance in order to obtain for themselves the rights of citizenship. The hollow plea of unfitness for the exercise of electoral privileges put forth as a bar to the unquestionable rights of the working man, cannot much longer avail. Such facts as that we have noticed will soon demolish it. Reason will assert her sway, and we may yet live to see, without being wonders of longevity, the parliamentary representation of the people of this country placed upon a sound and equitable basis.

The next question in importance thrown upon the surface during the past week is that of church-rates. The meeting reported in our columns of the parishioners of Wakefield, at which a rate was refused by a proportion of about 30 to 1, but subsequently laid by the churchwardens and the minority, will do its part towards the extinction of this obnoxious impost. The incarceration, too, of poor Bedwell, whose sentence for disobeying a magistrate's order has been commuted from six to three months' imprisonment, and whose case has afforded a platform for correspondence between Mr. Edward Foster, of Cambridge, and Mr. Eliot Yorke, the Tory member for that county, in which the latter declares that, if any measure for the abolition of church-rates shall be brought into Parliament, he will support it, will also contribute its quota towards the settlement of the question. It is rumoured, indeed, that a settlement will be attempted; whether by the better management of Church property, or by the unconditional abolition of the impost, is not stated. At any rate, we are glad that the subject is forced into prominence; and although it might happen that the removal of this grievance would for a time stop the mouths of many Dissenters, who now vaunt their desire for the separation of the Church from the State, yet regarding it as one step towards that goal—as an instalment of justice in itself considered—and as involving within itself the principle of all establishments, we could rejoice to see this cause of annual discord removed, and could yet confide in the conscientious convictions of Dissenters for goading them on to the ultimate consummation, even when the perpetual blister of church-rates is taken from between their shoulders.

The Dukes have again come forward on the stage. Athol and Leeds are now the prominent men. Their object is truly ducal—to shut out the public from public roads, and render mountain scenery in the Highlands as inaccessible to the traveller—as thoroughly exclusive and aristocratic, as are the most private nooks of a cultivated garden. The idea is, to give up to stags what was meant for mankind. To have cleared the country of a poor dependent Highland peasantry is not enough. Naturalists, tourists, men in search of health, recreation, and the picturesque, must be warned off whole tracts of land lying unenclosed and unreclaimed. The high road is all that will soon belong to the public. The Duke

of Leeds shuts out the Grampians—his grace of Athol bars Glen Tilt. All this is symptomatic. Public opinion will not endure these insults. Such are some of the fruits of primogeniture. Let us look them boldly in the face. If they are desirable, let us welcome the institution—if intolerable, let us trace them to their source. We cannot have evil causes without evil results. The tree must be cut down, or we must be content to eat of its bitterest produce.

Repudiation is by no means exclusively an American privilege. Its advocates are to be found in numbers rather inconveniently numerous, on this side of the Atlantic. In Ireland they swarm. There they are not of "the base ignoble herd," but men of title and influence, hereditary peers and magistrates of the land. Landlordism is just now raising one united cry against the burdens which are imposed upon it. By dint of clamour, and the leniency of the Legislature, the Irish landlord, or in other words, his property, was exempted from paying one half of the heavy debt incurred in feeding the poor during the potato famine, which was shifted to the shoulders of the English tax-payer. The time has come to levy rates for the payment of the other half, and the landed proprietors exhibit a remarkable unanimity in declaring that they cannot pay. From one end of the country to the other the cry is raised that they will be ruined by the discharge of the debt. Lord Mountcashell, the pleader for mortgages and marriage settlements when the repeal of the corn laws was agitated, heads the band of malcontents who, with a Government and Legislature only too partial to the demands of landed proprietors, no doubt hope, by their blustering agitation, to shake off the inconvenient debt, and transfer it to the overtaxed shoulders of the British people. Will they succeed? We wish we could be convinced that they will not. Perhaps, however, her Majesty's Ministers may deem it unsafe to succumb further to their rapacity; or, what is more likely, they may get over the difficulty by granting them abundance of time to repay the loan, and thus eventually to get rid of their liabilities altogether. The *Times*, we are glad to observe, is sounding the alarm, and warns the Irish landlords of the dangerous consequences of their dishonesty. "What is there," says that journal, "that his Lordship says of the relief debt which the industrious classes of England may not say of the national debt? The only beneficial result, the only value received for the relief debt, is that three millions of the Irish population are not dead by starvation. The only value received for the bulk of the national debt is that Europe, including these islands, is not a Gallican empire. In both cases we have bought only a negative gain with our money. If the Irish landlord may decline to pay because he has not the equivalent in his pocket, so, also, may the British taxpayer. But in the day that the national debt is settled with a sponge, where will be the Earl of Mountcashell?" The only hope for the regeneration of Ireland is for the Government and Legislature to deal with property and proprietors in Ireland in a spirit of the strictest equity. The latter have notoriously misused their privileges, and shamefully neglected their duties. They are the great stumbling-block to social improvement. To succumb to their impudent clamour would be followed by no one good result, but would, on the contrary, postpone to an indefinite period the application of measures of radical reform. It would be a premium on that improvidence, extravagance, and absenteeism, which have hitherto been the curse of the country. We hope, therefore, that public opinion in England will so decidedly and indignantly denounce this dishonest cry as to deter the Government, whatever may be their inclination, from conceding one iota of the just liabilities contracted by the property of the sister island.

Affairs in Italy look brighter. The firmness of the Pope, the countenance openly afforded to him by the King of Sardinia, and the general good will manifested towards his Government by the independent Princes of Italy, have frustrated, for the present, the wily purposes of Metternich. Austria cannot venture upon an open rupture with so popular a Sovereign as Pius the Ninth—Austria therefore pauses, and meeting with no encouragement from the Powers of Western Europe, prepares for retreat by the proposal of a compromise. The crisis, therefore, may be considered as over. The Pope is the victor, and, in his victory his subjects share. An interesting letter from a private source suggests, in our judgment, an important question for consideration. The Pope would be strengthened in all his reforming projects by the simple recognition of the British Government. Such a recognition he would be glad probably to purchase on the condition of establishing religious liberty throughout his dominions. It is a matter well worth consideration. We recognise the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Morocco, and more heathen monarchs than we can stay to enumerate. Why should we not recognise also the Pope of Rome simply as the temporal sovereign of certain Italian states? And if by doing so we can gain for his subjects freedom for the utterance of religious opinion, what will the interests of humanity and religion lose by our concession?

Spain is still in the agonies of a crisis. Narvaez is disappointed in his hopes. The Queen will not accept his ministry, and the task of framing a new Cabinet has been entrusted to Salamanca. Louis Philippe has fallen upon his adverse days. His wiles are coming home to his own bosom. France is restive under the immorality produced by his sway. Spain

pants to throw off his dynastic influence. Italy looks upon him as no friend. Greece does not answer his expectations. His character is at a discount, and his purposes are not yet secured. He has sown the wind—he is about to reap the whirlwind. He could not long live to enjoy the fruit of his policy, however successful, and the probabilities seem to be that he will not die until the mischief he has devised overtake himself, and a system of hypocrisy more detestable and systematic than any yet upheld by monarch will explode in fearful calamities upon his own head.

LECTURERS LECTURED.

CHURCH PROPERTY, AND MANCHESTER DISSENT.

WE announced to our readers, a short time back, the formation in Manchester of a Board of Nonconformist Deputies, similar in its constitution and objects to that of the Three Denominations in and around London. The wisdom of this step we did not discuss, nor shall we now. Whether it was precisely the kind of organization called for by the spirit of the times may, perhaps, be regarded as doubtful, without casting the shadow of a reflection upon the gentlemen who originated, or took part in, the movement. Assuredly, it has produced this desirable result—that several leading gentlemen of Manchester, called by courtesy Dissenters, and generally passing for such, have been provoked to a public utterance of their principles about which there can be henceforth no mistake.

The facts are very few, and not very generally interesting. It appears that at the meeting of Nonconformists at which the Board was constituted, Mr. G. Hadfield very naturally, and, in our judgment, becomingly, complained of Dr. Vaughan, and a dozen associates of his, for entering into correspondence with the Government on the subject of the Minutes in Council, not merely in his individual capacity, but as the interpreter and representative of a large section of Congregational Dissenters. The result of this correspondence seems to have been the Supplemental Minute, upon the character and tendency of which we commented at the time of its publication. Mr. Hadfield's observations upon this proceeding, and upon the Act for the creation of the new see of Manchester, drew forth sundry letters in the *Manchester Guardian*, more or less obnoxious, from Mr. Samuel Fletcher, Mr. Thomas Hunter, and Mr. Joseph Grave, replies to which by Dr. Massie and Mr. Hadfield, both of them able and interesting documents, have also appeared. A point or two in the discussion, is all that we intend to notice.

We own that when, upon the agitation of any great principle, involving in some shape or other the welfare of myriads, gentlemen professing attachment to that principle read lectures on the advantages of peace and quietness in tones of severe sarcasm, we are instinctively prompted to suspect that the agitation, if proceeded with, will tread on the toes of their private relationships, and we have seldom been deceived in this. Without discovering anything which necessarily reflects upon their integrity of character, we have commonly found a chain of circumstances which, to an unbiassed spectator, would be held as sufficient to account for warmth of feeling in the matter they may have objected to. Nor, in the instance before us, has this instinctive suspiciousness led us astray. We believe that the censors of Mr. Hadfield, the Anti-state-church Association, and active Nonconformists, whose letters have recently graced the columns of the *Guardian*, are most respectable men, whose bias towards inaction is, perhaps, quite unconsciously to themselves, increased by the circumstances which happen to surround them. Nevertheless it is a fact, and the public ought to be made aware of it, that there do exist reasons, in the shape of relationships, business, or pique, which go far to account for the somewhat acrimonious tone in which these several gentlemen recommend Dissenters to "Study to be quiet, and mind their own business."

The next remarkable feature in this controversy is the assumption, that any interference with what is called "Church Property" would be undisguised and undeniable spoliation. We are not now about to argue this question. We notice it merely to point out the unwarrantably high ground which perfect ignorance usually assumes. Have these gentlemen made themselves acquainted with the history of Church Property? Do they know any one feature in which it resembles private property? Have they ever asked themselves who, and what, is the Church now in possession of it—and whether, in the spirit of ecclesiastical and civil law, we are to consider the Church as consisting of its own dignitaries and incumbents, or of its entire body of clergy, or of its communicants, or of the whole nation? They write as if the Church of England were a small corporation enjoying ample resources in its own right. Did it never occur to them that in law and in right, in theory and in practice, the Church of England is the People of England—that its rights, privileges, immunities, property, powers—were conferred by the nation, for national purposes, and may as justly be resumed as the pay of the army, or the privileges of the Bank of England, existing engagements, and life-interests being preserved inviolate? And yet, these good men, so careful of provoking offence, venture upon claiming for a sect what always belonged to the whole empire, and meekly insinuate, against those who would withdraw it from sectarian, to truly im-

perial purposes, a charge of coveting what does not belong to them. "This is no affair of yours," say they—"The Church may surely do as she will with her own"—and thus, two or three Dissenters, with a flippancy not over creditable to their habits of research, proceed to alienate from their country vast and much needed resources, wholly ignorant, possibly, of the fact, that no lawyer would venture to state their conclusion without producing at the same time an array of evidence in its favour large enough to save them, at least, from the imputation of unparalleled temerity. But so it always has been—that

"Fools rush in
Where Angels fear to tread."

Mr. Fletcher, in reference to the outcry raised by the creation of the new episcopal see of Manchester, says, "Surely, the Church has a right to appoint as many bishops as it may think needful" (surely it has not, until we, the Commons of England, consent to it) "without asking leave of the Dissenters, when it provides for their maintenance out of its own funds. Just as reasonable would it be for some churchman, more zealous than wise, to raise an agitation in Salford against Dr. Massie, for appointing an additional deacon in his church." To this Dr. Massie very pertinently and conclusively replies:—

"If my deacons had each £5,000 per annum from national property, paid according to act of Parliament; if I and my colleagues thought some of these deacons were receiving much more, say £20,000, and that others of them did no service for this princely revenue; if it were proposed, in order to popularize the institution, that a commission should be issued by Parliament, to inquire, arrange, and complete a new division, and increase of functionaries; if such commission had sat at the national expense, say £3,600 per annum, and that then a new act of Parliament was to be submitted to the legislature, where it must be discussed, it may be modified, or rejected by a vote of the whole senate; if before any such additional functionary could be appointed, the bill must go through committee, be read, debated, reported, and again read and passed by each house of legislature, and afterwards signed by the sovereign; and if when brought into operation, its provisions must be under the administration of the public servants of the crown; if by common law it followed that such newly-appointed functionary should have courts, officers, prerogatives, surveillance, control, jurisdiction over the property, the taxes, bequests, wills, testaments, and administrations of all classes, socialist, unitarian, sceptic, or whatever secretary, conforming or nonconforming, within the bounds—could any man be honourably or legitimately excluded from his expression of opinion, and, if he disapproved, from every lawful attempt to prevent the perpetuation of such a system? Mr. Fletcher must look at his parallel again, and try his logic rather than his assumption."

We are well aware that many of the Established clergy have revived pretensions and adopted a strain of language touching Church property which, if ever practically realised, will be the most unblushing appropriation and alienation of national resources ever perpetrated since the darker ages; but it is only of late that we have perceived Dissenters tacitly assenting to these impudent assumptions. Let us indulge a hope that they are but few, and that those few rather echo the sentiments of the clergy, into whose company they are frequently thrown, than speak deliberately their own judgment. We protest, however, against the flagrant injustice of thus whispering away, as it were, the rights and property of the people. We will never be consenting parties to any arrangement which makes over in perpetuity to a religious sect what was originally assigned to the church of the nation. There is a greedy rapacity about the demand, an implied dishonesty too, which deserve the severest rebuke. Do Mr. Fletcher and his fellow-letterwriters imagine that spoliation is not spoliation when the people at large are the victims of it? Do they believe that State-clergymen are the best and surest judges of a claim which goes to transfer to themselves the fee-simple of from seven to eight millions a year? It behoves them, as religious men, to look at this question on both sides, before they talk of it so confidently, as a settled matter of morality—and, in justification of the position they have taken, and the severe lectures they have read to Anti-state-churchism, through their fellow-townsmen, it would be nothing more than is due to their own characters and pretensions, that they should state explicitly their opinion, with reasonable grounds for entertaining it, as to who those parties are that can lay claim to Church property, and who would be wronged, if at the death of every living incumbent, the State were to appropriate the tithes to secular purposes, after compensating the patron with the market value of his advowson.

THE ELECTORAL LEAGUE.

We need hardly direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement inserted in our columns of this day, headed "The Electoral League and Provident Association for promoting the Acquisition of Freeholds." It will attract notice without our prompting, and will commend itself to general approval, without any recommendation of ours.

We do not accept any such plan as that set forth in the advertisement, as answering to our notions of a just Parliamentary representation. We believe that it is very far from the intentions of those who propose it, to offer it as a substitute for comprehensive organic changes. We are free to confess, moreover, that the purchase of freehold qualifications, when first recommended by the Anti-corn-law League, struck us as a game which could be played by two parties, and as ill-calculated to accomplish the end contemplated. Subsequent experience has furnished an answer to both these objections. It appears that the aristocracy have already done what they could in this direction—and it is certain that in

Middlesex, South Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the League put out their strength, they succeeded in the object aimed at, to the full extent of their wishes. It is not by any means improbable, either, that Sir Robert Peel was swayed as much by this movement, as by the pressure of anticipated famine, in sweeping away restrictions on the importation of corn. As a political instrument, then, or perhaps we may more correctly say, as a political expedient, it has the sanction of experience—and this to Englishmen is no minor recommendation.

There is another aspect of the proposal, however, as it now comes before us, which disposes us to regard it as peculiarly valuable. Inasmuch as it proceeds upon the simple principle of multiplying to the fullest extent practicable the county franchise, *without prescribing the profession of any particular religious or political principles as a condition* of being helped to the privilege, we look upon it as a *bona fide* plan for widening the basis of parliamentary representation, and bringing into the permanent enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship myriads who would otherwise be excluded from their exercise. This is in itself an advantage—an object which all patriotic men will hail with delight. It is matter of gratulation that the constitution has left an unlocked door for the ingress of so large a number of deserving individuals—and of joy that this door, long overlooked, has been at length discovered. We believe it may admit a sufficient number of honest and earnest-hearted reformers to carry any change deemed to be nationally important—and we hope that all who have any interest in the success of great principles will avail themselves, if possible, of the facilities thus put within their reach.

But there is a still further view of the project, little less commendatory. Its action will be morally as well as politically beneficial. Habits of providence will be formed and fostered by it. Wasteful expenditure, idle indulgence, and especially intemperance, the nurse of every vice, will be proportionably discouraged.

We rejoice that the plan is tacked on to no political views, however seemingly important. Here is a key to power. All may have it who care to be possessed of it, with a few exceptions. At all events, many may get it who else must be content to remain unenfranchised. We say, "Art thou called to liberty—use it rather." Snatch the precious boon, and turn it to the best account by making it the means of restoring their rights to all men!

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Viscount Palmerston left town on Thursday for Loch Laggan, to succeed Earl Grey in attendance on her Majesty. Lord J. Russell is still residing with her ladyship and family at Richmond, and intends to remain there two months longer. Public business will prevent the noble lord from going to Scotland this autumn. The Marquis of Clanricarde has returned to town from visiting his estates in the county of Galway. The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Lansdowne are expected home from Germany in about a fortnight; his lordship has greatly improved in health. Sir G. Grey arrived in town on Thursday morning, from his seat near Alnwick, Northumberland. The Lord Chancellor and the Hon. Miss Pepys are making a tour in Wales. The Earl of Minto, in consequence of indifferent health, is on the eve of leaving for Italy; he will winter at Rome. We have reason to believe there is no foundation for the rumour generally circulated, that Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be elevated to the peerage.—*Times*.

A proclamation by order of the Queen in Council will be issued at the proper time, directing a general thanksgiving for the blessings of the present bountiful harvest.—*Observer*.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA is now in London, and is engaged in viewing the various objects of interest in the metropolis. On Monday, amongst other places, he visited the *Times* newspaper office.

It is understood that Captain Williams, the Inspector of Prisons for the Midland district, will succeed the late Mr. Russell, as Inspector for the Home district; Captain O'Brien will move from the Scotch district to the Midland; and the Inspector appointed for the Scotch district is Captain Kincaid, who has for many years been governor of Bridewell prison.—*Times*.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS is endeavouring to get up a movement in Edinburgh against the Government scheme of education in so far as it does not propose to abolish tests for parochial schools.

THE LATE JOHN WALTER, ESQ., has left his freehold estates, in Berks and Wilts, and his interest in the *Times* newspaper, to his son, John Walter, M.P., and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife, who is his sole executrix. The personalty was valued at £90,000.

THE REGISTRATION.—The revision of the lists of voters cannot be commenced before the 15th instant, and must be concluded by the end of October. The revising barristers are now paid 200 guineas each, including travelling expenses. The cost of the revision to the country is about £16,000 a year. Since the last revision, Mr. Arnold, who revised the lists for the city of London for some years, has been appointed a magistrate, and Mr. Moylan, who revised Westminster and other places, a County Court Judge. Lord Denman has appointed Mr. M'Christie to revise the lists of voters in the room of the two other learned gentlemen.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY, now puisne judge at Bombay, will succeed the late Sir David Pollock as Chief Justice of that presidency. Mr. William Yardley, of the North Wales circuit, will be the new puisne judge at Bombay, in succession to Sir E. Perry.

THE WORSE OF TWO ASSASSINATIONS.

(From the *Examiner*).

We can easily believe that the murder of the Duchess de Praslin filled Louis Philippe with horror. It must have shocked his humanity, and it ought to have touched and alarmed his conscience; not that he was in the remotest way accountable for that particular crime, but as the example of the direful extremities to which matrimonial strife may be carried in high stations should have made him reflect with sorrow and with fear on what he has done and undone in Madrid. Sickening to the imagination is the night scene of butchery in the chamber of the ill-fated Duchess de Praslin, but the assassin's malice did not go beyond the destruction of life, and his victim went to her account spotless in character, and with all her virtues unblemished. The murderer made his havoc of the body, hacked with his knife, stamped on the head with the impression of the ducal arms on the butt-end of the pistol; but here ended his malice; he shortened a blameless life, he did not make a guilty one, he was assassin of the flesh, not assassin of what it enshrined. He wrought no corruption, no depravation, no debauchery, he contented himself with vulgar murder—there was an obstacle to his illicit desire, and he removed it; he did not doom the victim to a position in which the virtues could not live, and in which the vices sure to spring up would tend to ruin of every kind; ruin of character, ruin of fame, ruin of inheritance. The assassin kept all the guilt to himself; he did not work his will through making his victim guilty—his instrument was a knife, not a snare to destroy by debauchery and degradation, or to torture into the renouncement of rights.

"What the eye does not see, the heart does not rue."

The mind's eye sees the horrid scene of the wife sinking under the blows of the hand bound by every tie to protect her; but the assassination of character and peace is not palpable; we see the wounds, but do not trace them directly to the instrument, nor the instrument to the hand, and they are repeated at intervals. The butcher puts the sufferer out of pain in a few minutes, but demoralizing to destroy is a slow operation, requiring a sustained cruelty, which intense cupidity will supply. Such examples there have been in the annals of vulgar crime. Donnellan, the guardian, who murdered his ward, Sir Theodosius Boughton, commenced by giving the youth every licentious indulgence, in the hope that debauchery would do the work of death; he never, however, had the wit to think of marrying him to some woman whom he would inveterately hate, and becoming impatient of the slow process of destroying by immorality, he shortened the matter with a dose of laurel water. For this act of comparative mercy he was hung. The succession to the estate was the temptation to the crime. Successions have much to answer for in wickedness, but modes are altered, and what used to be done by wars and throat-cutting is now brought about by weddings, the hymeneal torch being borrowed from the furies.

But to return to our text—the piteous example of the assassination of the Duchess de Praslin—what father with the alternative for his daughter of a death like that of the unfortunate duchess, or a life like that of Isabella of Spain, would hesitate as to the choice?—a sudden violent death on the one hand, on the other the cruellest position in which a woman and a wife can be placed, one in which it is hardly possible that the virtues most befitting the female character could survive, and in which, if they did survive, they would not be believed to survive—an incredulity most powerfully tending to cut down morality in despair. A Lucretia may indeed exist with the repute of a Messalina, but that is not the question—it is whether any father would not prefer the worst death for his daughter with her mind unsullied, her fame unsullied, her virtues in their perfection, to such a lot as that which has been cast for the Queen of Spain, whose throne is a pillory, whose reputation is dragged through the kennel, whose married life has been a series of disgusting disappointments, mortifications, and angry conflict, and whose court and report, true or false, is the scandal of the whole civilized world. She may have resisted all the artful combination of adverse circumstances that would have demoralized ninety-nine women out of a hundred in the same position; but the question whether she has done so or not is in itself an infamy which makes her fate more to be pitied than the victim in the late assassination, and which renders her destroyer not less to be execrated than the felon Duke of Praslin. The objects in the two cases have been different; but in morality the motives are hardly less criminal in the one instance than the other. The evil desires had different directions; but they crushed what stood between them and the coveted object with equal ruthlessness—a mistress in the one case, a throne for a descendant in the other.

"Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato,
Ille cruce sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema."

For taking away a life the law has its penalties; but for taking away the happiness of a life—for taking all that gives it value—for taking away peace, innocence, the world's respect, and, what is worse, self-respect—there is in the moral code no worse name than ambition or the craving for family aggrandisement.

Curious it is that in France, within a year, two personages have made the world ring with actions at opposite ends of the matrimonial chain, the Duke de Praslin by his method of dissolving a union, the matchmaking King by his refinement on the torture of old, of uniting a living with a dead body, to destroy by the repugnant pestiferous connexion.

We see it announced that, by order of the Queen of the French, a funeral service has been performed in the Chapel of Eu for the repose of the Duchess de Praslin. If the life of the Queen of Spain should be shortened, and she should be despatched to the place where the wicked cease from troubling, it will be not for the Queen but for the King of the French to order a funeral service for the repose of Isabella's soul. He will owe it to her. And when she is no longer in the way as an obstacle, he will have no indisposition to pray for the repose of the soul his machinations so troubled in the life, for there has been no malice, no ill-will in the case

—nothing but greed—nothing but what makes a vulgar villain cut a throat to obtain a coveted purse. It is too general a libel on human, or on inhuman nature, that the injurer never forgives, but hates in proportion to the wrong he has done. This is far from uniformly true. One of the celebrated German assassins, a priest, who cut the throat of a mistress who embarrassed him, administered the last offices and solaces of religion to the dying victim with his hands reeking with her hot blood.

Should Louis Philippe have to order a funeral service for the repose of the Queen Isabella, let it be in the chapel of Eu, where the nuptials were discussed and the promise given which would have saved the young Queen from so much trouble and misery.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ELECTION.—Although the polling at the different stations throughout both the groups of islands which form this county closed on the 26th instant, the Shetland poll-books were not received till yesterday week. The result of the whole poll for the county stands thus:—

	Anderson.	Dundas.
Orkney	140	145
Zetland	69	38
	209	183

Majority for Anderson, 26.

Mr. Anderson is a decided Liberal, a free-trader, and a voluntary in religious matters. This return completes the list of members for the new Parliament.

EXPENSES OF THE LATE PLYMOUTH ELECTION.—An esteemed correspondent writes:—"The following is a statement of the election expenses incurred by Mr. Calmady's committee in the attempt to return that gentleman for the borough of Plymouth:—

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer's account, one-third part....	32	13	10
Printing and Stationery.....	24	18	4
Advertising	2	7	3
Clerks and Messengers	11	7	6
Hire of Carriages	11	16	6
Hire of Rooms from the 8th of September, 1846, for meetings of Committee; and for use of Hall at Mechanics' Institute on the 9th of September, 1846, and 12th of July, 1847.....	5	8	0
Cleaning and preparing Committee-room, Gas, Gas-fittings, Voters' Lists, &c.....	5	0	1
	£93	11	6

The funds to meet which have been raised by voluntary contributions, the committee having resolved on the 11th of January last that their candidate should incur no personal expense. The publication of the expenses may be useful to show that the cost of a contest in our important boroughs is not so frightful, when strictly confined to the legal and necessary charges. And it is encouraging to bear in mind that our candidate (whose views of civil and religious liberty were considered so ultra as to induce 235 electors to split their votes between the Whig and Tory) polled 769, and was in a minority only of 68."

THE REPRESENTATION OF YARMOUTH.—Mr. Goldsmid has been very warmly welcomed by his friends; and the liberal party generally are sanguine that he will, ere long, take his seat as one of the members for the borough; the opinion expressed in our last being almost universal, that the present members must on petition be unseated. Mr. Rumbold, it is understood, has expressed his intention not again to contest the borough, but to retire into private life.—*Norfolk News*.

LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.—A meeting to promote the important object was held on Tuesday evening, August 31st, at the Temperance-hall, Hammersmith. Elihu Burritt, Esq., was present, and explained the principles on which the "League" is based. Addresses were also given by Mr. James Balfour, Mr. J. T. Cummings, Independent minister, and Mr. J. Bird, Baptist minister. B. Linging, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, presided. The information communicated by the various speakers was received with much applause by an auditory consisting of about 400 persons. The hall was entirely crowded; a large number of individuals were under the necessity of retiring from the doors, being unable to obtain admittance. A considerable number of signatures were attached to the "bond of brotherhood" at the conclusion of the proceedings.

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., M.P., has been deputed by the free-traders of Lancashire, as their representative to the Congress of All Nations, which is to meet at Brussels on the 16th instant, to discuss the principles of political economy, and the doctrines of free exchange.

DEATH PUNISHMENT, and the policy of continuing it, has reached a check in Edinburgh this week which will not be easily overcome, and which will tell more seriously on the minds of our legislators and the judicial authorities than the resolutions and petitions of fifty public meetings. We refer to the unprecedented intimation made by a jury who were empanelled on a case of murder this week at Edinburgh. We insert a report of the trial, from which it will be observed, that although as an assize they found by a majority the culprit before them guilty of the deliberate murder of his wife, they at the same time recommended him to mercy; and when questioned from the bench regarding the cause of their coming to so strange a decision, the chancellor, for himself and his brethren, frankly answered the court that it was because the jury "disapproved of Capital Punishments." The judges on the bench, and the public prosecutor, have before this sometimes observed pretty decided indications that it is difficult to obtain a verdict of guilty from a jury, where a capital punishment is involved as the result. For any crime but murder, the declaration of guilty by a jury, with the expectation that the criminal would be hanged, is quite out of the question now-a-days, and would not be obtained. Even for the crime of murder, where the evidence is merely circumstantial, the obtaining a conviction has been for some time doubtful, but this case at Edinburgh is the first wherein a jury have spoken their sentiments out honestly, and where it has been made evident that from mere aversion to the infliction of a capital punishment the culprit had a chance of being acquitted.—*Glasgow Post*.

THE DUCAL SOLITUDE IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

(From the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.)

A Highland deer forest means a mountain district—a waste wilderness, among which lie lakes, through which torrents go foaming for miles and miles—a range of savage country, stretching further than a good pedestrian would toil between early summer dawn and late summer sunset—a dreary territory of heathy slopes and sterile uplands, of awful gorges and ravines, of icy mountain peaks, of black heath and grey whinstone. And all this vast domain is sacred to the deer. Cotters—the old hardy people of these hills—were long ago turned adrift to make way for sheep and lowland graziers; now, men and mutton are cleared equally out before the stag and his hinds. The deer will not brook a two-legged intruder. They would see him miles away upon the sky line, or snuff the odour of approaching humanity from one end of a glen to the other. And, therefore, the hills are to be unprofaned by shoe leather. Not a shepherd, not a tourist, not a wandering peasant dare break the magic circle, and tread the heather tabooed by our North Sea islanders. *Solitudinem faciunt, deer-forest appellunt.* Not a living thing may venture on the haunts of these lonely creatures, until mayhap the ducal renter of the forest, with his Highland gillies and English keepers, chooses to decree a week's slaughtering of the animals so carefully preserved to be so ruthlessly destroyed.

"But," says the English reader, "by what right dare one man stop another upon those savage wilds, lying uninclosed and unreclaimed, just as they were ere the Romans landed at Deal?"

By the right of might, reader. Just try it yourself. Put yourself on board a Scotch steamer—thence get into a stage-coach—there are still such things in this part of the world—and in due time you will arrive near the foot of—say the Cairngorm mountains. These are the highest and most awfully savage group in our island. You will not find more stupendous precipices, more ghastly ravines, round Mont Blanc or the Jungfrau, than encircle Ben Muich Dhui. Loch Anen lies in black torpid gloom, girdled in by hills and rocks which are desolation personified. Amid their recesses you might starve as comfortably and completely as in Nova Zembla, and, stretched on a mass of icy snow, might be frozen during a midsummer night's dream. Braving those perils, however, off you go—your sketch-book in your hand and your knapsack on your back—to visit a district which Highland legends have always pointed to as one of the very wildest in this country, by peopling it with all manner of spirits of desolation—rulers of the wind, the storm, the rain, the mist.

But Cairngorm now owns a different potentate. The Duke of Leeds is the monarch of the waste, and just as some of the most gloriously savage bits of glen and hill begin to open up before you, an insolent gillie will start from some clump of heather, or from behind a rock, and order you back in the name of his gracious grace. There is no alternative. Show fight if you like, your umbrella against the flunky's gun, but the odds are that you are not so valiant, and that you turn your back upon the group of the Cairn gorms in no complimentary disposition towards the keepers, or

"The lord, their god—his grace."

But there is the road, you think—the road, the immemorial way, which all the world had a right to long before the duke was ever heard of, and which they will have a right to long after he is forgotten.

Heaven bless you! a duke is a bigger man in the Highlands than you think of. What is a road to his grace? What is a right of way to his grace? What is a path—belonging for a thousand years to the public—to his grace? Nothing. He barricades it. He sentences it with his gillies. No passage this way. The most glorious scenery in Britain is barred to the British—the free roads of this free nation are stopped to its free men; the artist in search of a landscape—the tourist in search of the picturesque—the peasant seeking to cross from one strath to the other, to see one of the countless Macs, his kith and kin—all are turned back. The duke wills it, because one passenger out of fifty might perchance stumble upon a red deer, which would gaze at him a moment, toss its antlered head, canter over the shoulder of the hill, and in half an hour be couched in the green wet breckans.

The grand plea of these gentlemen—who for the payment perhaps of some fifteen hundred a year arrogate to themselves the right of isolating a waste country as big as half a good sized English county, shutting up the roads, and refusing passage to a single being throughout it—is simply that pedestrians disturb and frighten the deer. I doubt it. A stag may look at a cockney—and in my humble opinion the cockney is very likely to be the most frightened animal of the two. But granting the discomfiture of the four-footed gazer—what of it? He will not be so frightened as to vanish into thin air. He will trot off, one, two, or three miles; and then when it is his good pleasure stop to crop the herbage, until another cockney appears, who will probably frighten him back again to his original position. No one wants to put the duke's deer in his pocket. There they will be when the tourist leaves, just as they were when he came, barring a trot of perhaps a dozen miles, which to animals of their reverse of sedentary habits cannot be a matter of much personal inconvenience. But even granting that a wandering tourist would frighten every stag in the hills into fits, I do not at all see why they should not be frightened into fits. Men before deer—scenery before dukes. We are not to be shut out of the finest passes, warned away from the most glorious scenery of our own land for either dukes or deer. His grace of Leeds must throw open Glenluebeg, and his grace of Athol must withdraw the blockade of Glentiit. A modern Lord of the Isles once tried to draw a chain across the entrance to Fingal's Cave in Staffa, only to be removed when each passenger in the boat had tumbled down his sixpence. We shall have none of these chains either of men or metal. The unenclosed hills are men's property to walk on. The glories of rock and torrent, and mountain mist, are for all to see, and wonder, and admire. The Queen is now amongst them. I don't know if the Duke of

Leeds would permit her to thread Glenluebeg; but if a hint would be taken by the ducal autocrat, I do think that nothing would be a more grateful *souvenir* of the Queen's visit than the expression of the royal wish, which would in all probability again unlock to all her Majesty's peaceful subjects the glorious scenery of Athol and Braemar.

A. B. R.

The following paragraph of news proves the truth of the foregoing statements:—On the 21st the Duke of Athol personally stopped a party of naturalists, headed by an Edinburgh professor, while proceeding on their way from Braemar to Blair Athol by a pass which some of the *savans* were freely allowed to traverse in 1830. They refused to go back at the bidding of gillies, henchmen, and gamekeepers, but giving their cards retired at the ducal fiat. Not knowing the way, they probably committed more real trespass in their retreat than in their invasion, and after getting off the forbidden ground, were believed to have been dogged to their inn by spies. The philosophers have a sort of impression that the Duke will prosecute, which is, perhaps, the best thing he could do, as those earth monopolies require clearing up.—*Daily News*.

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

It is stated that the Queen and Prince consort, according to present arrangements, intend to remain at Laggan Lodge, till the 18th instant, on which day her Majesty and the members of the royal family quit Ardvreikie for Fort William, to embark on board the royal yacht. It is now positively fixed that the royal squadron will return the same way to Osborne House, and not by the north-eastern coast, as was at one time contemplated. At Ardvreikie the weather has for the most part been unpropitious, so that the Queen has been able to enjoy but little out-door amusement. On Tuesday, however, the weather was somewhat finer, and her Majesty, says the Court newsman, accompanied by one of the ladies in waiting, ventured out on the Loch in her barge, which was manned by six rowers belonging to the crew of the royal yacht. There was also a fisherman on board, who baited a few lines, and after throwing them overboard, committed them into her Majesty's hands. Not many minutes elapsed till a fine trout rewarded the royal toils; and, but for an unlucky entanglement of the lines, two more would have graced her Majesty's piscatory triumph. After spending about half-an-hour on the Loch, her Majesty returned to the lodge. The weather presented those lowering features which have prevailed more or less since the arrival of the royal visitors. Whilst her Majesty was enjoying herself for the first time on the Loch, Prince Albert was ranging the forest in search of deer. Mists, and a high wind, kept the royal stags beyond reach; but before leaving the forest, the keepers brought a deer within the mark, and his Royal Highness discharged the contents of his piece with effect. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, who writes from Inverness, gives one or two particulars of interest. Of her Majesty's privacy he says:—

The lawns and grounds round the lodge are hermetically sealed even against the quiet and unobtrusive natives, and at the ferry over the Pollock, the only approach from the regions of civilization, A 1, or X 100, patrols as regularly as if on his beat in Piccadilly or the Strand. The royal party can thus drive, ride, or shoot, as the humour takes them, without fear of a bevy of sight-seeing Scotch cockneys from Glasgow or Edinburgh starting up like Roderick Dhu's clan from amongst the heather, and even without the danger, if it be danger, of being overlooked by the ubiquitous eye of a southern reporter, couched with his note-book amid the brackens.

He gives anything but a flattering description of Laggan and its neighbourhood:—

Laggan I take to be as uninteresting a parish as any in the Highlands. The Queen's squadron still lie off Fort William, and the officers are amusing themselves with shooting and fishing excursions in the vicinity—that is, when such a rarity as a fair day is to be obtained in that dampest of localities. The foot of Ben Nevis must certainly have been the scene of the venerable Joe Miller about its "snawing whiles." It is indeed popularly reported, such is the power of use and wont, that the natives get violent colds by accidentally wearing dry clothes! There is one consolation, however, for the traveller in Lochaber. He is not wetted by the rain, say the natives, but by the mist. I arrived at Ray Bridge the other day, streaming like a river god.

"Heavens! what rain," I exclaimed, shaking the saturated umbrella.

"Rain!" drawled the man who was taking charge of my smoking horse—"Rain! 'deed it's no rain; it's only the mist!"

WHITTINGTON CLUB CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.—We are glad to find that energetic measures have been taken to establish, with as little delay as possible, a second and more central establishment of this institution; the locality being the neighbourhood of Temple Bar. At this central establishment the literary and scientific designs of the club will be carried out on a grand scale, a blending of the character of an Athenæum and a Club-house; both establishments, the City and the central, will be under one management, and both the houses open to the members, no slight convenience to a locomotive people. The means are being raised by way of loan among the members and their friends—the money to be applied solely to the purpose of this projected establishment, and not to be available for any other purposes of the club, while trustees are appointed to ensure this application. The success of two of these establishments must act most beneficially one upon the other. In the Club-house already in operation between 300 and 400 members dine daily. There is, too, a large attendance in the sitting and drawing-rooms during the day and in the evening, when the parties assume the character of *conversazione* most agreeably devoid of unnecessary form and restraint.—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

THE GREAT BRITAIN is quite safe and sound in her hull and frames, not being the least shaken, strained, nor indicating in the slightest degree anything that would lead to the supposition that her back had been injured whilst imbedded in the sands at Dundrum Bay.—*Liverpool Times*.

IRELAND.

THE NEW CRISIS IN IRELAND.—RELIEF TAXATION.

THE REPAYMENT OF THE RELIEF ADVANCES continues to be discussed in the different unions. At a meeting of the Kilkenny guardians, on Thursday se'n-night, over which the Marquis of Ormonde presided, Mr. Sullivan proposed a resolution requiring, in order to obviate "a determined and general opposition," the reduction of the rate declared at a previous meeting. The resolution recognised "the principle of repayment by instalments of a moiety of the temporary relief advances," but declared it unwise for the Government at present to demand "any portion of the repayment." The general principle of this resolution was adopted; but another proposed by Mr. Sullivan, to reduce the rate already declared from 4s. 7d. to 2s. 6d. was opposed by the Marquis of Ormonde, and withdrawn for the present. The Marquis stated it as his opinion that "the Government would not stand it." In the Enniskillen union, last week, Mr. Otway, the Assistant-Commissioner, informed the board of guardians that "the Commissioners would have recourse to the painful duty of dissolving the board if they persisted in their opposition to the striking of the rates as required by law." After a discussion, the board, by a majority of 15 to 2, reaffirmed their previous resolution, declining to make a new rate, but promising to "take the first opportunity of repaying the loan to Government."

On the 12th instant the present relief system is to cease altogether, and the duty of providing support for the poor, whether as out-door relief or in the work-houses, is to devolve entirely on the boards of guardians, most of whom, it is manifest, have no idea at all of the tremendous responsibility they are about to incur.

"In all the reports of the boards of guardians I (the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*,) have scarcely met with an instance where means appear to be available for the re-payment of any portion of the debt incurred under the Temporary Relief Act. Many are seeking for a "long day," on the ground that it is impossible at present to enforce heavy rates, but there are various instances where repudiation is openly broached. In general, however, an extension of time, in order that the advances may be defrayed by easy instalments, is all that is required.

At the meeting of the Fermoy Union, Lord Mountcashel moved the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

1. That this union contains a population of 92,353 souls, with a net income, according to the poor-law valuation, of £153,453, which, if divided equally amongst all, would give no more than £1 13s. 2½d. to support each individual for a whole year; and this union, not possessing other considerable resources, like English unions, from trade, commerce, manufactures, and capital, will be unable to bear the heavy and oppressive burdens so inconsiderately and suddenly imposed upon it by the British Legislature.
2. That, previous to the two last years' famine, caused by the loss of the potato and a deficient crop of oats, this union has suffered periodically from want of capital, and want of employment for the labouring classes, and that now the pressure has become intolerable, because the ratepayers have already spent much of their capital to support themselves and their families during this long dearth, and have not now the power to employ and pay the labouring population for cultivating the soil, as previously.
3. That when the landlords have been deprived of their rents, the farmers of their crops, the shopkeepers of custom, and the tradesmen of employment, it is impolitic, injudicious, and oppressive to seek to exact what the ratepayers are now unable to pay.
4. That whereas more than one-half the ratepayers in this union were so destitute as to have received assistance in food during the last spring and summer from the relief committees, it is certain that they will be unable, on account of their poverty, to pay the enormous rates to which they will be assessed; that therefore a great proportion of these rates must inevitably be lost, or they must be levied by a second rate from the few ratepayers who may still continue solvent.
5. That taking into consideration the undeniable fact that rates enormously exceeding any ever before attempted to be raised on this union must immediately be collected to provide for a crowded workhouse and extensive out-door relief, the demand for an additional sum, exceeding £23,000, on account of the money advanced by Government, from persons who cannot in most cases pay the rates already struck, is an act of folly, and must end in failure.
6. That the effect of such measures, if sought to be enforced, will be—First, to destroy all credit, to increase bankruptcy, and to add to pauperism; secondly, to throw land out of cultivation, to diminish the produce of food, and to promote famine and disease next year; thirdly, to cause general discontent and dissatisfaction, to demoralize the people, to encourage outrage and crime, and to render life and property in this union insecure.
7. That the English people and the Government will soon discover their mistake if they suppose that the money expended in procuring food and employment for the destitute Irish has remained in circulation in Ireland, as that has long since gone to America, in payment of Indian meal and other food—that numerous farmers and others, who have turned everything they possessed into money, and who have emigrated, have also carried large sums away with them, and that consequently money was never known to be so scarce in Ireland as at the present time.
8. That whilst large tracts of land in this union have been suffered to lie unproductive and uncultivated this year, because the occupiers were without seed or capital, the present low prices of corn and agricultural produce will inevitably add to the difficulties of the farmers, and must be productive of general distress.

At a meeting of the Kilkenny guardians, on Thursday, a letter was read from the poor-law commissioners, dated September 1, refusing to allow any reduction of the rates for temporary advances already declared, the highest of which is 1s. 8d., but in most electoral divisions not exceeding 5d. in the pound. The following passage from the letter is important:—

The commissioners having every reason to suppose that whatever time may be allowed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for the actual repayment of the advances made, they will not forego the immediate making of rates for that purpose, to the extent above described, now call upon the guardians of Kilkenny union to proceed, without fail, in the making of the rates resolved upon on the 19th ult.

At the meeting, on Monday, of the guardians of Clogheen, a Mr. O'Brien openly repudiated, on the ground that "England draws annually out of the country £16,000,000." The Chairman, Mr. Barton Mr. J. A. Rutter, and other guardians, declared that such conduct would be dishonest. They recommended that the proper rate should be struck, and then that the Government should be asked to give time for repayment. Lord Kingston said, "The Government think the people have plenty of money." Mr. Archer Buller replied, "They never were more mistaken in their lives." Ultimately a resolution, declaring a rate of 3s. in the pound, was adopted by a majority of 12 to 4.

In many parts of the country the payment of the rate for out-doors relief is openly refused. At the meeting of the Carlow guardians, on Thursday, the chairman stated that there had been resistance to the collection of the rate for out-door relief in Graigue, Shrule, and Arles; that the Rev. Mr. Hickey, on Sunday last, told his flock not to pay for out-door relief, and that he would write immediately to Conciliation-hall for instructions how to act. The result was, that a rescue had been made on the property seized for poor-rate. It was resolved to communicate with the commissioners on the subject. The chairman remarked upon "the universal disposition not to pay the rate."

ARRIVAL OF PAUPERS FROM ENGLAND.—Great numbers of Irish poor, sent over from various parts of England, are arriving daily at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and other outposts. On board the "Duchess of Kent" steamer, one of the paupers had died during the passage from Liverpool; and loud complaints were made at the feeble condition in which the authorities had allowed many of the people to depart.

NON PAYMENT OF RENTS.—A practice is becoming general in some districts of making away with grain crops by night, in order to avoid the payment of rent. The *King's County Chronicle* contains the following:—"From several trustworthy correspondents we learn that in many parts of the country the people are evincing a determination not to pay rents. During the past and present week formidable bodies of the peasantry have assembled in different parts of our county by night, and carried off the grain crops, so as to prevent seizures being made. In one instance, near the town of Banagher, we understand that a party, amounting to nearly one thousand, assembled, and during that night and the following day they carried away property to a considerable amount."

A COUNTY MEMBER EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD OF WORKS!—"On making the necessary inquiries," says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, "I have learned that it is quite true that one of the newly-elected Repeal members for the county of Waterford—hear it, shades of the Beresfords!—is actually in the employment of the Board of Works at the unostentatious salary of 7s. 6d. per diem. There is, it is said, to be a petition against the return of Mr. Keating, of whose want of the qualification indispensable for a knight of the shire there is not the shadow of a doubt. In justice to this gentleman it is only fair to state, that neither the ex-representatives, nor indeed the public at large, could have been more thoroughly surprised at the result of the election, than was the party who thus had honours thrust upon him without pre-concert or arrangement of any kind."

TENANT RIGHT.—In Limerick, we are informed, by a respectable correspondent in that county, that a tenant league is about to be organized forthwith. A great meeting is, we believe, to be held in that county in a few days, at which priest and people will attend.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—Mr. Robins has now published the conditions of sale of Shakespeare's house. The elucidation of the title will be exceedingly interesting; it commences with the will of the immortal poet. The vendor, it appears, sells in the character of heir-at-law of the devise in fee, in trust for sale of the late owner, Mr. Thomas Court, who by his will directed the property to be sold after the death of his wife (who died in 1846) by public auction or private contract, and the sale monies to be divided among his children, or such of them as should be then living, the shares of children then dead being given to the child or children of the deceased parents respectively. The testator left six children, of whom four are living and of age, and will join in the conveyance, but the other two are dead, leaving children, which children are minors. Counsel has consequently advised that the sale of the property take place by public auction.

A STAGE IMITATOR.—A lad aged sixteen, employed at the London Bridge Tavern, was committed for trial at the Southwark Police Court on Monday, for having attempted to fire a loaded pistol at another youth in the same employment, to whom he had taken a dislike. The mother of the culprit said her son had "got romantic notions into his head" by attending a minor theatre, where he often witnessed combats, and that he tried to emulate the deeds of the stage heroes.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR FOREIGN LETTERS.—The arrangements for enabling the public to prepay the postage on foreign letters by means of stamps, are nearly completed. One shilling stamps will only be issued for the present, and the post-offices entitled to sell them will be only those in some of the principal towns in the kingdom, until further arrangements are made. The foreign stamps will be about the size of the penny postage stamps; they will be of an octagonal shape, and the colour of them will be green. They will be principally serviceable for prepaying letters to India, China, British West Indies, Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Honduras, United States, Bermuda, Halifax, Newfoundland, Panama, Chili, Peru, Venezuela, western coast of America, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, Java, New South Wales, and New Zealand.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—The whole of the mill-owners in the neighbourhood of Mossley, Lancashire, numbering seventeen firms, have determined to reduce the wages of the operative spinners ten per cent.

THE FORTHCOMING REGISTRATION.—A question of the greatest importance will be argued at the next registration court for the borough of Lambeth, in which district alone nearly 9,000 names have been added to the list of voters since 1841. An objection has been made to a person whom the overseers have placed upon the register, and it is intended to try, in this single instance, the right of persons living in what are called "compounded houses" to exercise the elective franchise. Should the objection be held valid, it will have the effect of disqualifying not less than 10,000 or 15,000 voters in the metropolitan boroughs alone, who shared this year for the first time in the election of members of parliament. The custom of "compounding" for the payment of rates has become very general in all large towns. It is an arrangement between the parochial authorities and the owners of houses, by which the latter agree to pay, all the year round, the rates charged upon their property, whether occupied or empty, on condition of the parish making a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the rateable value. The system is said to benefit both parties. The collectors make no bad debts, and are saved a world of trouble; and the landlords, who are able to keep a sharper watch, and who take care to charge the tenants with the full rate, find that a reduction of one-half the parochial claim makes up for losses by empty houses. During the four elections which followed the Reform Bill the occupiers of these houses were never placed on the register; but the labours of that indefatigable body, the Anti-Corn-Law League, effected a revolution in this respect. Relying upon the strength of a decision pronounced by the late Chief Justice Tindal, which established the right to vote of certain operatives claiming to be separately rated for the portions of a mill which they occupied, though the owner paid the whole of the rates and taxes, the agents of the League succeeded in placing, without opposition, in many instances, the names of all persons on the list of voters who had rented a "compounded" house during the preceding twelve months. The result has been an accession to the radical party in Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, and other large boroughs. It is more than likely that the question now in dispute will be settled next session by legislative enactment. From the magnitude of the interests involved it is highly expedient that the question should be set at rest, which it will be, no doubt, so far as the registration courts are concerned, in a couple of months at furthest.—*Observer*.

HENRY HANKS, a boy only fourteen years old, has shot himself dead in a field near Malmesbury. He had previously asked another boy to shoot him.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—At the half-yearly meeting of the South Devon Railroad Company, held at Plymouth on Saturday, the report of the directors announced that the atmospheric system had triumphed over all difficulties, and that the line from Exeter to Teignmouth, a distance of fifteen miles, is worked exclusively by atmospheric traction.

PRISON-DISCIPLINE CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.—We understand that the new member for Lambeth, Mr. Charles Pearson, has already engaged apartments at the Hotel de Flandre, with a view to be present at the congress, and submit to it his views of prison discipline. To this end he is, we have been informed, preparing a pamphlet, in the French language, for distribution among the members.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—We understand that the inspection of this noble ship has been brought to a close, and that all the scientific men who have been engaged in the examination agree in the opinion that she is quite sound, and free from all material damage in her hull. As we stated in our last, she is at present on the Prince's-dock gridiron; but owing to the application made on Thursday last to the dock committee, and the disposition evinced by that body to accommodate any other large steamer which might require to be repaired on the gridiron, the company are at present only proceeding with such necessary repairs at her bottom as will enable them to float her any moment. We visited her yesterday, and found, as we anticipated, that her bottom was but slightly injured; the only ding of any consequence being one of about ten feet long, right under the bilge, amidships. Thermen on board say that this was caused by the working of the vessel during the heavy gales which she encountered in November last. This, however, will be easily repaired, and, with the exception of some few holes and loose rivets, is the only damage done to her bottom—a fact which, considering the exposed situation in which she was stranded, reflects the utmost credit on all the hands connected with her. The upper works and cabins of this noble specimen of naval architecture, as may be anticipated, are much injured, as is the stern, outside stern post, and all the after end of the vessel, which was more particularly exposed to the roll of the sea as she lay ashore in Dundrum. As yet nothing positive is known as to the intention of the proprietors with respect to her further and final repairs. In the opinion of many, the great difficulty will be the engine; for it is well known that it has never yet fairly answered the expectations of its constructors. We may, however, state that it has been most minutely inspected, and it has been pronounced to be quite as good as it ever was. Most of our readers are aware that it was built to work 1,000-horse power; but the general impression is, that even with the improved boilers, repaired last summer, it never worked more than 600-horse power, even at its best speed. In addition to this drawback, the indisputable inefficiency of the chain-belt, by which the screw was worked, must itself lead to serious alterations in the engine, if it should again be placed in her. It was a notorious fact to all who ever crossed the Atlantic in her, that she had to be stopped nearly every day in order to adjust this complicated chain—in fact, we believe, if she had returned safely from her last trip, that two new cog-wheels would have been substituted for it, by which it was anticipated that the screw could be more effectively worked. Speculation is busy relative to her future destination, and the trade she is to be put into; but as no authentic information has been obtained on this point, we refrain from giving rumours.—*Liverpool Albion*.

MIRAGE.—On Tuesday last, when Mr. Gale made his ascent from Rosherville, he met with an occurrence which is, we believe, unparalleled in the annals of any other aeronaut. There was a stiff breeze below when he rose from the ground, but on ascending some height the balloon was completely becalmed, and remained stationary for a quarter of an hour over one field. Mr. Gale was making preparations to lower the balloon, and get into the current of air below, when Mr. Goldstone exclaimed, "There is the balloon!" and there sure enough was a perfect "counterfeit presentment" of themselves and their machine depicted on the clouds to the southward. This appearance continued for about four minutes, when the balloon descended into a lower region, and the image gradually faded away.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, three children, under seven years of age, were suffocated at Norton St. Philips, by fire occurring in the cottage in which they had been left by their mother in the morning. The woman, whose name is Dogget, went from home early to go gleaning, and having no one to leave in charge of her children, for greater safety locked them in. In the course of the day, the neighbours observed smoke issuing from the cottage, and immediately broke open the door, when the three children were found suffocated. By what means the fire originated has not been ascertained.—*Bath Journal.*

CHEAP FISH.—Fine mackerel have been taken in large quantities during the week by the St. Agnes boats, and sold at 4s. per 120.—*Falmouth Packet.*

SHEFFIELD ATHENÆUM.—On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new building for the Sheffield Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution took place. The building is to be elegant and commodious, from the designs of George Alexander, Esq., F.S.A., architect; and its situation is exceedingly advantageous; the estimated cost of the building, &c. is about £5,000. The sum of £3,000 has already been raised. The ceremony was performed by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk, who has large property at Sheffield and the neighbourhood. On the ground there was a large concourse of spectators showing great interest in the occasion. In further celebration of the event, a *soirée* was given in the Music-hall, at which there was a numerous company of members of the institution and their friends, including a considerable number of ladies. The Earl of Arundel presided, and the meeting was further honoured with the company of the Right Hon. Lord Morpeth, M. P., who gave one of his usual happy addresses. The assembly was subsequently addressed by J. Heywood, Esq., M.P., Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., John Abel Smith, M.P., and other gentlemen.

RE-OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—This national museum, which has been closed for the usual period, will be re-opened to the public to-day. The hours will be from ten to four, until the 7th of May next.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a serious nature, though happily unattended with any loss of life, occurred on the Great Western Railway on Sunday morning. The first mixed class down train, which left Paddington at half past six, had made its usual stoppage at the Ealing station, and was proceeding on its course, when within half a mile two of the closed boxes, attached towards the hinder part of the train, got off the rails, and were dragged on to the other line. The place where it occurred was at one of the switches or turning points, though the immediate cause of the occurrence is said to have been owing to one of the wheels having caught fire. The train not having long before started from Ealing, it was proceeding but at a slow rate, otherwise the accident must have been attended with a frightful result.

The *Baptist Magazine* states, that Dr. Cox and Mr. Hinton have just returned from their excursion to the south of France.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. REED.—A very valuable and most elaborately executed gold medal was presented on Friday evening last to Dr. Reed on his return (after a temporary absence from his pastoral duties), bearing the following inscription:—"From an attached and grateful people, to their esteemed and beloved pastor and minister, the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., especially to commemorate the first public effort put forth, with the magnanimity and forbearance which become and adorn the Christian character, for the important object of Society Reform. 1847." A correct representation of Wycliffe Chapel appears on the reverse side. The medal is suspended from an elegant stand of pearl, representing the trunk and branch of a tree, on which a dove is resting.

LITERATURE.

From Oxford to Rome;—and how it fared with some who lately made the Journey. By A COMPANION TRAVELLER. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

This is a singular book. It contains some good descriptive writing, with a good deal that is extremely meretricious, and not a little that is strangely contradictory. Nevertheless, so far as the style is concerned, there is a certain charm about it which will ensure its being read by many with interest. The object of the author is palpable. It is to make the Puseyites content with Puseyism, by showing that if they go to Rome they go too far, and become the victims of a grievous and irreparable deception—and that Puseyism is the only true and pure form of Christianity, to which all the world is destined ultimately to be converted. So far as the form of these ideas is concerned the book is not unlikely to answer its end; but as it respects the latter it is of course, and cannot but prove, a most ridiculous failure. With this brief notice, we leave our worthy author and his somewhat curious production with our readers, apprehensive that he will not do much good, but hopeful, at the same time, that he will not do much mischief.

The Three Wives: or, Woman morally and religiously superior to Man. By JOHN REED MILES. Liverpool: Edward Harrel, Park-lane. Manchester: Henry Whitmore, Market-street.

WE know not why our author has entitled this book the *Three Wives*—for its pages contain a minute delineation of the character and life of *three husbands*, while comparatively little is said of their wives. Apart from the unsuitableness of its cognomen, however, the book stands before us as a very instructive and interesting little production. It consists of three well-written narratives, designed to show the evils of vice and dissipation on the one hand, and the blessings of Christian virtue on the other, as they severally appear in the personal and domestic history of human life. The object of the author is well sustained; and the book is written in a chaste and pleasing style. Young men just entering upon life may read it with great advantage.

Cookery made Easy. By a LADY. London: Dean and Co., Threadneedle-street.

WE do not profess to have been initiated into all the mysteries of the occult science of which our fair authoress treats in the work before us, and therefore are hardly competent to pronounce a judgment upon such an erudite performance. But, observing from the title-page that a most comprehensive view of the entire subject is combined with a distinct notice of each minute detail, we can scarcely doubt that the book is written in a thoroughly philosophical spirit. We therefore take it upon ourselves cordially to recommend it as a valuable work to all our fair readers, especially those of them whose lords, having more respect for the palate than some other not less important parts of the physical system, are given to desire "exquisitely seasoned dishes of poultry, fish, and game," together with "pies, puddings, tarts, patties, custards, and other pastry," with "pickles, ketchups, &c." To all such ladies, this book would doubtless be found to be a most useful addition to their library.

The Young Lady's New Grammar: or, a Summary of the various Rules of English Grammar familiarly explained, with numerous Exercises in Etymological and Syntactical Parsing. London: James Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street.

THIS little volume is a simple, instructive, and—so far as the subject will admit of it—an interesting English grammar. As an elementary book it has the advantage of many of its compeers.

Consolation in Life and Death. By OWEN STACKTON. London: Religious Tract Society.

THIS is a reprint of an old work which appeared towards the close of the seventeenth century, by a Mr. Stackton, who was then minister of the gospel at Colchester, in Essex. It is now presented to the public by the Religious Tract Society. This fact is a sufficient guarantee for the merits of the work. The style is that of the age in which the writer lived, and the subject-matter has taken its form and received its hue and colour from the same source. But still it is a little book which every serious reader will peruse with interest and advantage. It is thoroughly evangelical in its tone, and devotional in its spirit; combining sound scriptural information with general piety.

The Widower's Counsellor and Comforter. By the Rev. N. RONTON, of Coventry. With a Preface by the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES. London: John Johnstone, 26, Paternoster-row, and 15, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

To the class of persons for whom this little volume is intended, our author has offered much wise counsel and solid comfort. Those who have had the cup of connubial happiness dashed from their lips—who have been called to sustain the poignant anguish with which an affectionate husband takes his last look on the mortal remains of her who was once the delight of his eyes and the joy of his heart, will greatly appreciate the services of Mr. Ronton.

Christ's Commission to His Disciples; or, the Duty of Christians to make known the Gospel to the World. With an Appendix, &c. By WILLIAM PECHEY, A.M. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

THIS discourse (founded on Mark xvi. 15, and addressed to a country congregation on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of a missionary society) is valuable beyond the common run of sermons, or of missionary sermons. The author explains the message or tidings which Christians are here bidden to promulgate—considers the publication of this message which is assigned to them—and gives a direct practical point and enforcement to the considerations brought forward. Much solemn truth is exhibited in a sensible way, and applied in an earnest spirit.

The author avows that "one principal design of the present publication is to call attention to the particular views advocated and dwelt on, more especially and at length in the appendix." These respect the preaching the Gospel, which, according to the writer, is to be understood in the sense "of publishing or making known the Gospel in any and every means of communication, whether at home or abroad, by the life or by the lips, with the living voice or with the written or printed page"—the duty of personal service, as opposed to the principle of commutation, in doing good to the souls of men—and the importance of certain simple and homely, spontaneous and unpretending, efforts, which it is feared that Christians generally do not appreciate or employ. With regard to the first point, the fair expression of our agreement and disagreement with the author would require considerable space, much more than we can devote to the subject; but with regard to all the points, we have been highly pleased with the manner in which they are treated. We trust the wise reasonings and counsels of the author will have, as they richly deserve, a wide circulation.

The Rail, its Origin and Progress; with Illustrative Anecdotes and Engravings. By PETER PROGRESS THE YOUNGER. London: R. Y. Clarke and Co.

THE first of a series of little publications, embodying in a popular form the most interesting information concerning railways. It is neatly and elegantly got up, and adapted for a pleasant "travelling companion," as well as for more careful perusal. The treatises that are to follow will comprise as their topics the "Electric Telegraph," and "The Steam Engine."

Reminiscences of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. By a MUNSTER FARMER. Pp. 92. London: Fisher, Son and Co.

THE object of this writer has been to present his readers with a statement of facts which will throw light upon the true character of a man who was as intensely hated by his enemies as he was idolized by his followers. To this very difficult and delicate task he has brought considerable ability, and he deserves praise for the temperate spirit in which it has been executed. Refusing to pronounce judgment himself upon the subject of his memoir, he professes merely to "furnish materials to guide the judgment of others." For this purpose the *Reminiscences* will be found a valuable addition to the materials that already exist. They afford ample evidence of the habitual subjection of O'Connell's mind to sectarian influences. He was a thorough Catholic—a most devoted son of the Church. The avengement of her wrongs, the prostration of her foes, and the re-establishment of her ancient supremacy, were the cherished objects of his life. To these all his purposes and proceedings had reference, and by them his public course was invariably guided. His devotion to the Church was instinctive. He appears to have never doubted her orthodoxy, or disputed her authority; to her commands he ever yielded a prompt obedience, and he embraced her tenets with the most implicit faith. His religious fervour was manifested at an early age, and the sanctity of his matured years, though obtrusively displayed, and often in palpable violation of the ordinary laws of propriety, far from having been hypocritically assumed, was a sincere compliance with the usages which his Church sanctioned for the sake of their imposing influence. He was in fact a thorough religionist, and having devoted himself to the emancipation of his religion from political oppression, he was unscrupulous in availing himself of any means which it had sanctified by previous use. This is the true key to his whole public conduct; it reveals the secret of his reckless disregard of truth, and of that pliant policy which easily accommodated itself to every possible mutation of persons and circumstances; not merely so, but it exposes to view the true cause of the "unquestionable barrenness of his career"—of his agitation, incessantly carried on for so long a period, being wholly unproductive of substantial benefit to the people. He recoiled with horror from the Republicanism of the United Irishmen, because they imported it from France, where it was associated with infidelity, and aimed to reduce the power and confiscate the property of the Church. He readily acquiesced in the measure for the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, which accompanied the Emancipation Bill of 1829, but he strenuously opposed the Emancipation Bill introduced by Mr. Grattan, because it contained the *veto* clause, which demanded for the Government the right of interfering in the appointment of Catholic Prelates. He made no scruple of sacrificing popular rights, for which he felt no genuine respect, to ensure extension and security to Catholic privileges; but these he would at no cost allow of being abridged. In the face of all previous protestations against State pay for religious purposes, he accepted the Maynooth bribe as a slight restitution to his plundered Church, and gave unquestionable proofs of satisfaction at the prospect of her speedy endowment. But the most remarkable illustration of the religious zeal by which he was animated is to be seen in the fact that, though the union of all classes was indispensable for national regeneration, he studiously discountedenance any combination of Catholics and Protestants which was at all likely to weaken the attachment of the former to their distinctive principles. The following extract is conclusive upon this point, and deserves insertion:—

"It has often been remarked that Mr. O'Connell ever showed himself more anxious to please the Orangemen than the liberal Protestants of Ireland. To gain the favour of the former, he gave the fraternal embrace to Abraham Bradley King, he drank the pious and immortal memory of King William in a glass of Boyne water, and he wore a scarf of mingled orange and green in token of conciliation. On the other hand, whenever opportunity offered, he assailed the liberal Protestants with virulent vindictiveness; and no sooner was Catholic emancipation passed, than he publicly declared, that the greatest difficulty he had had to endure through the whole course of the previous agitation arose from his having been compelled to suppress his feelings of hostility to the Protestant advocates of the Catholic cause. His enemies accounted for this by declaring that he felt he could only secure power and profit by perpetuating the religious divisions and dissensions of Ireland. We know that he was actuated by no such mean and mercenary motives; through life he believed that the purity of the Catholic religion in Ireland could only be maintained by keeping the Irish Catholics distinct from the Irish Protestants. A fusion between the liberal and enlightened men of both churches would, he feared, generate a cold latitudinarianism, such as prevails in France; and this he dreaded as little better than infidelity. That bright ornament of the Catholic Church in Ireland, Dr. Doyle, differed from O'Connell on this point, and hence arose that want of cordiality between the great agitator and the estimable prelate which led them more than once to engage in paper war. It was from the same dread of fusion and latitudinarianism that he so fiercely assailed the measure for establishing Provincial Colleges in Ireland. It was for these same reasons that he almost worshipped Archbishop Mac Hale, while he looked with suspicion on Archbishop Murray." Pp. 50, 51.]

Thus Popery has marred the prospects of a people that have been ever faithful to its profession under the most distressing circumstances, and deserves their bitterest curse for having robbed their country of the services of one of her most highly gifted sons, than whom no man was more eminently qualified to advocate her cause and improve her condition.

The Autobiography of an Artizan. By CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON. London: J. Chapman, Newgate-street. Nottingham: J. Shaw and Sons, Wheeler-gate, &c. Parts I, II, III, IV.

THE author of this lively book is no common every-day man. There is a clearness, a cheerfulness, and a native buoyancy of spirit in all his relations which can alone spring from a free and open heart. He is an ardent admirer of the beauties of external nature; and we should say, from his history, and his plain and simple, but often eloquent manner of expressing his sentiments, that he is a lover of upright honesty and truth. He is the prophet of the working classes; and he announces his telling truths, and points his morals, in a manner well calculated to reach and deeply impress the hearts of his order. His gentle satire on the prejudices, follies, and mere conventionalities of high life, and the mawkish worshippers of rank and mammon, is always diluted with humour and always charged with truth. His history, up to the end of the part which we have received, is strangely chequered with misery and destitution. From being a brickmaker in boyhood, he turned ship-carpenter at Hull, his native town, and when free of his apprenticeship he went out a voyage in a Greenland whaler. On his return he got married, turned sawyer, but failing in that occupation from the introduction of the circular saw, he turned strolling player, and for some years, with his wife and an increasing family, followed that precarious mode of existence, amidst wants and trials, which would have broken down most hearts and constitutions. But he was endowed with uncommon patience, and possessed the happy disposition of always looking on the bright side of things. We understand he has been a highly useful member of the Odd Fellows' Society, and a contributor to provincial literature. His magazine contributions we have not seen, but the style of his narrative seems the natural welling out of a fresh and a full heart. He is a graphic painter in words. The picture of the capture of Leviathan is a perfect Daguerreotype impression. Of religion he always speaks with reverence; of seeming hypocrisy, with scorn and mingled pity. We differ from him in his estimate of theatres and acting; but we can cordially, as a whole, recommend the perusal of the book, as agreeable and interesting, and even instructive reading.

Letters from Gräfenberg, in the years 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846; with a Report, and Extracts from the Correspondence, of the Enniscorthy Hydropathic Society. By JOHN GIBBS. London: Charles Gilpin.

MR. GIBBS went to Gräfenberg "with the twofold purpose of testing the efficacy of the treatment in his own case, and of investigating its principles and practice as exemplified in the cases of others." He resided there two years and eight months, and, from his intimacy with many of the most influential and best informed of the patients, and his friendship with Mr. Priessnitz, possessed good opportunities of acquiring a correct knowledge of the system. These opportunities he has used intelligently and honestly; he can exercise a sound judgment, and dares to express his conclusions.

No one can be acquainted with the present state of medical science, with the confessed ignorance of its professors as to many diseases and their proper modes of cure, and with their ignorance of many others, which, though not confessed, is quite as evident from their contradictory and ineffectual methods of procedure, without being convinced that a wide field is yet open for the cultivation of the skillful and humane. It is not, perhaps, for us to pronounce an opinion on the merits or demerits of hydropathy; and if we did, we might possibly meet with little attention. But, as public journalists, it may be permitted us to call the attention of our readers to a clear and sensible, and obviously trustworthy, account of the proceedings of its great apostle. Every contribution of facts, stated calmly and faithfully, is of importance. By these the matter must be settled, and these the people will judge of. Professional pretensions are losing their virtue in the present day. Men will think for themselves about their souls, despite the priests; and they will not resign their bodies to the dogmas of the "faculty."

To those who would be well-informed in the system adopted at Gräfenberg we can safely recommend the letters of Mr. Gibbs. He is a warm advocate of it, but his zeal is not without knowledge, nor that best kind in such cases—personal knowledge. On most points interesting to the general reader, and many that are chiefly interesting to the professional reader, something will be found in his pages. What Mr. Priessnitz is, and what he is not—what he does, and what he leaves undone—his real pretensions and actual achievements—how he has been misrepresented and how he may be defended—may be here learned. Information of all kinds is presented in abundance—scientific, historical, economical, statistical. Testimonies are brought from every quarter—the opinions of the learned—the experience of the most competent patients—the best ascertained facts—the deductions of reason—and, though last not least, the statements of the tailors at Freiwalldau, "who almost invariably find that, in a short time, the patients at Gräfenberg increase in muscular development." The inquirer after health, the philanthropist, and the medical practitioner, will do well to read Mr. Gibbs's "Report," for which we thank him, and which we beg very sincerely to recommend to careful perusal.

1. *Sketches of Scottish Church History: embracing the Period from the Reformation to the Revolution.* By the Rev. THOMAS M'CRIE, author of the "Life of Dr. M'CRIE," &c. Two Vols. Fourth Edition. J. Johnston.

2. *The Revivals of the Eighteenth Century, particularly at Cambuslang. With Three Sermons by the Rev. George Whitfield, taken in Short-hand.* By the Rev. D. MACFARLANE, D.D., Renfrew.

3. *Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. Thomas Halyburton, Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrew's.* With an Appendix, embracing an Account of the Church of Scotland during the Times of Halyburton.

THESE are the last year's issue of cheap publications by the Free Church. They are cheap, indeed, apart from their worth, which is great. Mr. M'CRIE is a worthy successor of his father as a historical writer; and all the works are of substantive excellence.

Slavery condemned by Christianity. By the late ANDREW THOMSON, D.D. Edinburgh: Whyte and Co.

To recall the name of Dr. Thomson's is to make the blood yet tingle in many a Scottish frame. His was the eloquence which commands;—and before it inferior wills and defective principles gave way like reeds before some furious tempest-blast. Nor was it of that kind which, though effective with the living orator, loses its power when his mouth no longer launches its own thunders. "Even in his ashes, live their wonted fires." To those who knew the man this little volume will be a vivid reminiscence; and those who did not will have no difficulty in perceiving of what materials one of the most masculine of orators was made. Samuel's ghost before Saul was hardly more appropriate than Andrew Thomson's ghost thus invoked before a church which has paltered with the base bribes of American slavery. After a short and interesting biography, we come to the contents of this publication—a forcible sermon, entitled, "Slavery not sanctioned but condemned by Christianity"—and two speeches, of one of which it is not too much to say, that it is one of the best exhibitions of vigorous platform oratory we ever perused—and its effect on the auditory appears to have been adequate to its merit.

China; Political, Commercial, and Social, &c. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN, late Her Majesty's Treasurer, for the Colonial, Consular, and Diplomatic Services in China; and a member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council at Hong Kong. Part IV. London: James Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street.

THIS large and elaborate work, Mr. Martin informs us is an official report to her Majesty's Government. It is, by special permission, dedicated to her Majesty; and if authors expect all the parties to whom their books are dedicated to read and digest them, Mr. Montgomery has prepared for his royal mistress a task of no common magnitude. This is the concluding part of the work. Except Mr. Macculloch's Commercial Dictionary, we question whether there be a work in the language embodying more varied and useful information than these volumes. In the present part we have the early rise and history of Canton, and the principal commercial depôts along the Chinese coast. A full account is given of the rise, progress, and present condition of the tea trade, and the traffic in opium. A more complete view of China, in all its internal arrangements, and external relations and intercourse with other nations—its commodities of import and export, its native produce, its manners and customs, and its arts and manufactures—it would almost be impossible to give. Its full commercial and geographical statistics alone should make it a standard work among merchants and statesmen; and the general accuracy of much of the information, from Mr. Montgomery's facilities for learning the truth of what he states, will render it valuable as a book of reference to authors and editors writing upon the subject. The nature and extent of the literature, together with the present prospects of the missionary enterprise, are fully stated; and by appeals to a great mass of statistics and official documents, the author illustrates and verifies the truth of his various descriptions of the present condition of the empire, and propounds his views of the policy which should guide our rulers in the future intercourse with that remarkable people—the descendants of the wise and venerated Confucius.

We gladly give insertion to the accompanying letter, correcting a serious mistake made in our reviewing columns:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Referring to your brief notices of Mr. Waldie's "Ultimate Manifestation," and my "Dialogues," in your able, spirited, and widely-circulated journal, permit me respectfully to inform yourself and your numerous readers,

1. That neither is Mr. Waldie nor am I a Unitarian: the supreme Deity of the Lord Jesus Christ and the efficacy of his atoning sacrifice constituting the fundamental articles of our respective creeds. This is evident by a glance at both the publications alluded to. See, especially, p. 137 of my "Dialogues."

2. That I suspect your mistake to have arisen from confounding, as has been often done before, my name, David Thom, with that of my respected namesake, the Rev. John Hamilton Thom, one of the Unitarian ministers of Liverpool.

I trust to your well-known sense of justice for an insertion of this.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
D. THOM.

St. Mary's Place, Edgehill, Liverpool,
Sept. 3, 1847.

GLEANINGS.

How is it, asks the *Times*, that we hear of Irish enterprise and Irish industry in every quarter of the globe but in Ireland?

The value of the American contributions for Ireland is estimated in money at £300,000 sterling.

We are within the mark when we say that Great Britain purchases the luxury of her colonial dominions at a sum exceeding three millions sterling per annum!—*Times*.

In New York, remarks the *Philadelphia North American*, every house is built as if the owner had been persuading himself that he was erecting a palace.

"Douglas and Castletown," says the *Mona's Herald*, "have lately been favoured with lectures from a person professing to be a New Zealand chief. We believe he was born in the Emerald Isle, but is not a bad specimen of the cannibal chiefs."

Sir Robert Peel has purchased from a party in Edinburgh the full-length portrait of Dr. Chalmers, painted by John Watson Gordon. As a painting it is a work of great excellence.

A public meeting has been held at Edinburgh for the purpose of thanking the electors of Nottingham and of the other places that have returned democratic members to Parliament.

It is stated that Mr. Bulwer had refused to accept the grand cross of Charles III., which had been offered to him by Señor Pacheco in the name of the Queen of Spain.

Mr. Bremner, who has been so successful in raising the "Great Britain," is said to have succeeded, first and last, in raising 200 sunken vessels.

A Ladies' Literary Institution and Mutual Improvement Association has just been established in Beak-street, Regent-street, by a committee of ladies, for the purpose of affording facilities for the mental, moral, and social advancement of their own sex.

A Giraffe, destined for the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, has arrived at Havre. It was intended that the animal should be transported to its destination by railway, but it was found that its height would prevent its passing through the tunnels.

The Rev. F. Oakeley, in a note published in the *Tablet*, says that he "is bound to state that the expectation of aid and comfort in the Catholic Church which he expressed, before his conversion, has been subsequently realised."

ILL-NATURED JIBE.—Among the Romans, the gift of a ring was a badge of liberation from slavery. Married people may best explain (observes a sarcastic scholar) whether it is so among the moderns.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE GOODWIN SANDS.—On Saturday a notice was posted at Lloyd's that the Trinity-house had been compelled to place a number of extra buoys to mark the eastern extremity of these sands, which had extended their boundary in an easterly direction into the track of navigation. The Tongue Sand, opposite Margate, has also increased in size.

We learn from the *Stamford Mercury* that a Signor Dobello lately performed some conjuring marvels at Louth before his friends and creditors. He lighted 50 candles at a pistol shot, and then—vanished.

The *Lynn News* and other American journals mention that it is not uncommon, when ministers preach against war, especially that in Mexico, for members of the congregation to rush clatteringly out and seek some clergyman who preaches the gospel more according to (martial) law.

HENRY CLAY BAPTIZED.—The *Louisville Daily News* learns from a correspondent of the *Baptist Banner*, that the Hon. Henry Clay was baptized on the 22nd ult., in one of the beautiful ponds on his own estate, near Lexington. He united with the Episcopal church, but demanded immersion.—*New York Standard*.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* says, that in the south of England, turnips sown with superphosphate of lime as manure are never troubled with the fly.

FRUGALITY WITH LIBERALITY.—Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality. Both together make an excellent temper. Happy the place where they are found!—*William Penn*.

A free negro has been arrested at Baltimore for having received a New York abolition paper; the man could not read; but that's nothing, the state law provides that any free coloured person receiving an abolition paper is guilty of felony, and is to be punished with not less than ten, or more than twenty years' imprisonment!—O free and enlightened people!

NAPOLEON'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—"From the time of my retreat from Russia," said he, "I had constantly carried round my neck, in a little silken bag, a portion of a poisonous powder which Ivan had prepared by my orders, when I was in fear of being carried off by the Cossacks. My life no longer belonged to my country; the events of the last few days had again rendered me master of it. Why should I endure so much suffering? and who knows that my death may not place the crown on the head of my son? France was saved—I hesitated no longer, but leaping from my bed, mixed the poison in a little water, and drank it with a sort of happiness. But time had taken away its strength; fearful pains drew forth some groans from me; they were heard, and medical assistance arrived. It was not heaven's will that I should die so soon—St. Helena was in my destiny!"

A FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.—From a letter dated Newton, Jasper county, Arkansas, July 5:—"Mr. Samuel Hudson went into the woods about three miles from his house, accompanied by his son, ten or twelve years old, to cut a bee-tree, and as he expected to find 'lots' of honey, he did not take his shooting iron with him, believing he could not carry it and the honey too. When he got to the tree, he commenced chopping, his son standing eighty or a hundred steps from him, with a butcher's knife in his hand—he had cut but a few moments when he heard a noise just above him in a hollow; he looked up, and saw a huge panther walking leisurely, paying no attention to him. Determined not to let him pass thus, Hudson took up a stone or two and threw at it. The panther stopped, looked up, saw Hudson, and made at him, without asking him if he was ready. Hudson turned to take the axe out of the tree to fight with; but before he could get it and turn round, the panther was on him, and he was compelled to drop his axe and take it 'fist and scull.' Its first effort was to take him by the throat, but throwing down his head it caught him by the forehead and bit him severely. He knocked it off two or three times, and it would rise and rear again to get him by the throat; but he prevented it from doing so by striking it 'underhanded,' and running his arm into its mouth. He at last caught it so that he could hold it with one hand, and called for his knife, which his son handed him, and he soon despatched the monster by stab-

bing it behind the shoulders. He then made his way home, which he reached without assistance, very weak from the loss of blood. He was confined a few days, but his wounds are doing well. He was soon able to attend to his business as usual. Is it any wonder we whip the Mexicans so badly, when we have plenty of men who can whip a panther in a fair fight?—*American Literary Gazette.*

THE "BOTTLE."—This is the title of a series of eight plates, designed and etched by Mr. George Cruikshank, in which the progress and result of drunkenness are illustrated by the artist in his best manner. In the first plate the wretched "hero" of the tale induces his wife "just to take a drop;" the result is immediate, for in plate the second they "paw their clothes to support the bottle." In plate the third there is an execution in the house, but they "comfort themselves with the bottle." The consequences are natural, or rather unnatural—violence, brutality, habitual drunkenness, quarrels, and eventually murder. The wife skilled and the husband consigned to a lunatic asylum—in other words, the bottle has "done its work," and all is misery and despair. As a work of art these plates are deserving of much praise; there are a freedom of style and a rugged vigour of design which are valuable and impressive. As a warning against intemperance in the class in which, unfortunately, the vice is most prevalent, these prints can scarcely fail of having the same effect as the celebrated series by Hogarth.—*Times.*

THE SLAVE MARKET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—A most interesting group presented itself before us: two young female slaves, both with most pleasing countenances, stood together closely embraced, the arm of the one round the neck of the other; their attitude as well as the strong likeness between them pointing them out at once as sisters. By their side was an African slave-dealer, in whose ferocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feeling. He was armed with a large heavy stick, with which he drove them to and fro, literally like a herd of animals. Three or four Turks were discussing with considerable animation the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been struck just before we came in, and one of the party, a stout, good-looking man, was paying down the money. When this was completed, with an imperious movement of the hand, he motioned to his newly-purchased slave to follow him. It was the youngest and most timid of the two sisters whom he had selected. Nothing could have been more painful than to watch the intense, the terrified anxiety with which both had followed the progress of sale; and now it was concluded, and they knew that the moment of separation was arrived, she whose fate had been sealed disengaged herself, and, turning round, placed her two hands on her sister's shoulders with a firm grasp, and gazed into her eyes. Not words, not tears, could have expressed one-half of the mute unutterable despair that dwelt in that long, heart-rending gaze. It was hard to say which face was most eloquent of misery; but the Turk was impatient—he clapped his hands together. This was a well-known signal. A slight tremor shook the frame of the young slave, her arms fell powerless at her side, and she turned to follow her master. The voiceless but agonized farewell was over. In another moment we could just distinguish her slender figure threading its way through the crowd, in company with the other slaves belonging to the Turk. Her sister had hid herself behind her companions, and now sat on the ground, her head sunk upon her folded arms.—*Wayfaring Sketches.*

DO NOT FORGET THE FOLLOWING FACTS.—1. That the entire annual cost of the Civil Government is but about six and a half millions of money; but the war estimates for the present year (1847) are—for the army, £5,840,074; for the navy, £7,561,876; for the ordnance, £2,679,127; miscellaneous, £3,450,000; total, £20,532,077; and during thirty-two years of peace, our War establishments have cost us upwards of 500 millions of money. 2. That the interest of the War debt, otherwise called the National debt, is for the present year, £28,045,000; and that, since the peace in 1815, we have paid in this way the enormous sum of more than 1000 millions of money. 3. That out of every 20s. you pay in taxation, 2s. 6d. only is required for the support of the civil government, while the remaining 17s. 6d. goes to pay or provide for war. 4. That in the present House of Commons, there are about 140 members who are military or naval men, or who have a direct interest in maintaining the war system. Can you wonder that they should vote so large a sum of the people's money for war purposes, when they live by the system? 5. Remember the words of the Christian lawgiver, "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God."

A CAT was supposed to have been burnt in the recent great fire at Manchester; but, after an interval of thirteen days and a half, it was found in a flue, alive, though emaciated, and covered with soot: it must have subsisted all that time without food.

A GALLANT BUTCHER.—In Bristol market, a lady, laying her hand upon a joint of veal, said, "I think, Mr. F., this veal is not so white as usual." "Put on your glove, Madam," said the dealer, "and you will think differently." It may be needless to remark, that the veal was ordered home without another word of objection.—*Globe.*

A FANCY FAIR.—At last their wares were completed, and sent in, to the great exultation of Mrs. Lacquer and equal admiration of the lady-committee, who unanimously declared that Misses Lacquers' stall would be the most attractive, and confer the greatest benefit upon the treasury of the association—whose sole end was charity. But those good Christians never gave a thought to the number of consumptive heartbroken girls who were struggling for a slender livelihood—in many cases to support others besides themselves—by manufacturing the very same kind of things offered at the fancy-fair, with the exception of their being better made and much cheaper than the amateur articles. Or if they did once think about it, the only feeling was in all probability one of vanity in being able to compete with regular manufacturers, without having been brought up to labour. And of course the Honourable Kensington Pump would sooner wear a pair of gaudy braces painted upon velvet by the fair hands of Miss Lacquer herself, and exhibit them at water-parties, or other occasions on which he had to take off his coat in public, than a pair of the same kind ornamented by nobody knew who, and bought at a bazaar. How could any one expect it would be otherwise; although a bewitching smile of thanks was all the change he got for his five-pound note? And young Fitzmoses also, who had all the inclination and none of the ability to become a man about town, did not at all grumble at buying a guinea pen-wiper for the purposes of charity; it was such a rare chance, also, to get the opportunity of "chaffing" the refined daughters of the west end, whilst making the purchase, just as if they had been common stall-keepers at the counters of the Pantheon or Soho Bazaar. This was very pleasant and agreeable to all parties, heightened by the good they felt they were doing in a benevolent point of view. It was impossible to benefit everybody, and although every article that was sold took a crust from the board of some

industrious female artist, yet it swelled the treasury of the "Ladies'-babies'-bib-and-tucker-general-loan-association," and the various young ladies who kept the stalls were so much delighted with the public exhibition of their own wares and attractions—so gratified at the compliments paid to both by the gentlemen purchasers—including even the officers who had so liberally allowed the band of their regiment to play upon the occasion; but who, however, did not buy a great many things—that they almost hoped the funds of the society would get into an embarrassed state once more, that they might again have the pleasure of assisting them.—*Natural History of Stuck-up People.*

ANECDOTE OF THE POPE.—The following anecdote of Pope Pius the Ninth is given by a contemporary:—"Towards the end of the last century, a family of the Roman States went to pass the summer in a country-house within six miles of Rome. One of the children, named Giovanni, took a great fancy to a shepherd boy, named Guidi, with whom he often went into the woods. Once that they were passing by a pond, the child was struck with delight at seeing a shoal of little fishes sporting about; and in endeavouring to catch some with his hand, lost his balance and fell in. The shepherd boy, who could swim, at once plunged after him, and saved the child's life. The person thus saved was the present Pope. A short time since, the person who had saved him, and who had continued to live a peasant's life, finding himself with his only daughter in distress, determined to proceed to Rome and solicit aid from his former companion. When he arrived in the Eternal City, he was taken up for begging; but he contrived to get his story to the Pope's knowledge. The consequence was, that his Holiness sent for him to the palace, and, after conversing with him most kindly, assured him that for the future he and his daughter should want for nothing. He afterwards wrote to one of his relations at Sinigaglia to see to the man's comfort, and to place the daughter in a respectable situation until she should think fit to marry, when a portion would be given her."—*Galignani.*

THE WRITING TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph company which has succeeded in extending the electric telegraph most widely in England, transmit their signals at present by magnetic needles; but we this week inspected an ingenious plan recently invented by Mr. Bain, and which we understand it is the company's intention to adopt, whereby the communications are actually written. The galvanic pen does not luxuriate in flourishes; it neither crosses its *ts* nor dots its *is*; but on it goes in one undeviating straight line; and yet there is such significance in its touch, that the initiated can decipher its mark more readily than he could the handwriting of most literary scribes. The line, though straight, is not unbroken; and it is by the breaks that the letters and words are made known. To produce this effect, a strip of paper is perforated, and then placed on a clock-work mechanism which draws it along, pressed tight against a metallic drum. The point of one of the wires which forms the electric circuit presses on the paper as it crosses the drum; and at each aperture it comes in contact with the metal. The paper being a non-conductor of electricity, the circuit is interrupted whilst it interposes, and is only completed at the perforated apertures. A similar piece of mechanism at the distant station draws a strip of moist blue paper across the drum, and a point of the connecting wire presses also upon that. The property which electricity possesses of discharging and altering the colours of substances is applied in discharging the colour of the paper over which the point passes on those parts where the electric circuit is not interrupted, and on the other parts a dark-coloured line is marked; consequently the breaks in the line correspond with the perforations made in the strip of paper whereon the signals are stamped. By varying the positions and by increasing the number of the perforated spaces, the letters and symbols are indicated. For example, a single small space marks one letter, a wider space another, two small spaces together a third; and by combining the wide and narrow spaces every letter is expressed. The operation of perforating the paper requires practice to do it quickly; but when the paper is prepared it is run through the apparatus very rapidly. Much improvement might, and no doubt will be made in this mode of making communications; for the principle seems capable of being applied even to transmitting the writing of one correspondent to another; and merchants in London, after quitting 'Change, might thus send their instructions in full to their correspondents at Liverpool, which might be filed as authentic documents for reference.—*Spectator.*

ORIGIN OF THE PICKWICK PAPERS.—It is not, we believe, generally known, that the Pickwick Papers originated with the artist—poor Seymour, who, having executed seven or eight etchings, sought a purchaser for them, and sent forth his wife for the purpose of finding one. She entered, by chance, the shop of Chapman and Hall, Strand, and submitted the designs, which were at once accepted; subsequently application was made to Mr. C. Dickens to accompany them with letterpress, and immortal Pickwick was the result. The first eight illustrations to this book only are by Mr. Seymour. Some two or three months after the first number appeared, and when the author was carrying all before him, the artist rose early one morning, walked into the garden, and shot himself. Such are the "ups and downs" of life. Fame and fortune to the one; suicide to the other, and penury to his wife and children! Poor Seymour! at the very moment when he was about to reap the harvest he had been sowing for years of anxious and almost incredible labour, his mind gave way, and he quitted existence, leaving behind him only the reputation of a clever caricaturist, which, had he lived, prosperity would have changed to that of a high moral teacher by art. We have been told that he produced no fewer than ten thousand etchings and drawings on wood; yet his name is now almost forgotten, and, if reference be made to the commencing prints in Pickwick, it is, with the mass of its readers, only to wonder who this Mr. Seymour was, and what became of him. He left a widow and two children to struggle with poverty—a terrible struggle it has been—although the Artists' Benevolent Fund liberally came to their relief.—*Art Union Journal.*

BIRTHS.

Aug. 25, at Smethwick, the wife of Mr. D. A. OWEN, of Bromyard, minister, of a son.

Aug. 29, at Plymouth, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH STEER, minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29, at the Congregational Chapel, Stourbridge, by the pastor, Mr. D. ALLPORT, to JANE PERRINS, both of the Delph, Kingswinford.

Aug. 30, at Hope-chapel, Liverpool-street, Salford, by Mr. A. E. PERCE, minister, Mr. WILLIAM ROSTRON to Miss MARY BRIGGS, both of Pendleton.

Aug. 31, at Warwick-street Chapel, Leamington, by Mr. Octavius WINSLOW, minister, SAMUEL POSTLOCK, Esq., of Brighton, to Miss PADDISON, sister of the late Henry Paddison, Esq., of Ingleby, near Lincoln.

Aug. 31, at the Independent Chapel, Southport, by Mr. George Greatbach, minister, Mr. HENRY PARKER, of Manchester, to JANE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. GREGORY, of Southport.

Aug. 31, at Horton-lane Chapel, by the pastor, Mr. Jonathan Glyde, Mr. JOSEPH WADDINGTON, of Westgate, grocer, to PHOEBE, daughter of Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, grocer, all of Bradford.

Sept. 2, at St. Mark's, Myddleton-square, EDWARD STANWAY, Esq., of Ely-place, to Miss ELIZA MARY, the only child of John FANCUTT, Esq., of Tavistock-street.

Sept. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Goole, by Mr. H. L. Adams, of Newark, Mr. ERASTUS W. HUNT, to Mrs. William BROMLEY, of this town.

Sept. 2, at Wynyard-park, by the Bishop of Durham, HENRY JOHN REUBEN, Earl of Portarlington, to the Lady ALEXANDRINA OCTAVIA VANE, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

Sept. 2, at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, by the pastor, Mr. J. Jefferson, Mr. G. W. STEVENSON, of Nottingham, to Miss HOOPER, of Stoke Newington.

Sept. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Dogley-lane, near Huddersfield, by Mr. George B. Scott, of Shelley, Mr. GEORGE SYKES, of Holmfirth, to Miss MARTHA SWAIN, of Haddenley.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27, at Henwick-hall, near Worcester, after an illness of some months, CHARLES BARR, Esq., banker of Leeds, in the county of York.

Aug. 28, at her residence, Church-street, Stoke Newington, ROSAMOND POST, formerly of Islington, in the 93rd year of her age.

Aug. 29, of small-pox, CHARLES STEELE, the eldest son of the late Mr. Sergeant Bompas, aged 23.

Aug. 30, at the Sudbury Railway Station, JOHN HINXMAN, Esq., of Sudbury-grove, Middlesex, and No. 21, Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, accidentally run over by the express train.

Suddenly at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Kedham, 2, Arbour-terrace, Commercial-road East, Mrs. HAWES, widow of the late Mr. John Hawes, of Ratcliff.

Sept. 3, aged 45, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, Mr. HENRY WOODS, 8, Swinton-street, London, and brother of Mr. J. Woods, minister, Oldland-common, Gloucestershire.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, September 3.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Beersheba Chapel, Darren Velen, Breconshire.
Baptist Chapel, Milford, Hampshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ARMFIELD, GEORGE, jun., Croydon, coach builder, September 3, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Dynes, 61, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Drummonds, Robinson, and T'ill, Croydon.

BENNETT, WILLIAM, and REVE, HENRY SELBY, London-road, licensed victuallers, September 11, October 18: solicitor, Mr. Moon, Adam-street, Adelphi.

CHALENER, SARAH, now or late of Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, milliner, September 13, October 15: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, 78, Dean-street, Soho.

GILBERT, JOHN, Boston-street, Hackney-road, millwright, September 11, October 15: solicitor, Mr. Barton, Buckingham-street, Strand.

HADFIELD, GEORGE, Liverpool, and Poulton-cum-Seacombe, paint and varnish manufacturer, September 14, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry Chambers, London; and Messrs. Fither and Stone, Liverpool.

HEWITT, HENRY STEVENSON, Liverpool, hotel keeper, September 14, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Co., London-wall, London; and Mr. T. Dodge, Liverpool.

LARKMAN, EDWARD BROOKE, Wellington-terrace, Wandsworth-road, and 7, Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, September 11, October 15: solicitor, Mr. Sydney Smith, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.

MAY, WILLIAM DARLING, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bread and biscuit baker, September 16, October 19: solicitors, Messrs. Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson, 64, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. W. L. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MILLER, GEORGE, Whitby, innkeeper, September 21, October 9: solicitors, Mr. H. Walker, Furnival's-inn, London; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

MORGAN, JAMES, 52, Southampton-row, Russell-square, tailor, September 10, October 13: solicitor, Mr. Gresham, 3, Castle-street, Holborn.

NORTH, WILLIAM HENRY, Liverpool, grocer, September 14, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Skelbeck and Hall, Southampton-walks; and Mr. J. C. Thompson, Liverpool.

OGDEN, WILLIAM, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, flour dealer, September 4, October 4: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Wetherall, Temple, London; and Mr. R. Needham, Manchester.

PYE, THOMAS, King's-road, Chelsea, timber merchant, September 11, October 15: solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Son, King William-street.

RAWLINSON, WILLIAM, 4, George-street, Minories, draper, September 10, October 13: solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, City.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN, Huddersfield, fancy cloth manufacturer, September 16, October 21: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Floyd, Huddersfield.

SLATER, SAMUEL, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, tailor, September 10, October 13: solicitor, Mr. John Pike, 26, Old Burlington-street.

THIES, JOHN, 61, Old Broad-street, City, bread and biscuit baker, September 13, October 15: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Guildhall-chambers.

WHINNEY, THOMAS, Panton-street, Haymarket, licensed victualler, September 11, October 15: solicitor, Mr. Shaw, Queen-street, Cheapside.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GRAY, JOHN, ROXBURGH, ROBERT, and ROXBURGH, JOHN, Greenock, merchants, September 9 and 30.

HOLMES, JAMES, and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers, September 11, October 9.

MYNEN, JOHN, jun., Glasgow, bookseller, September 10, October 8.

WHYTE, GEORGE, Glasgow, flax buyer, September 8 and 27.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

MILLS, JESSE, Didmorton, draper.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
The Church of Our Blessed Lady and Saint Thomas of Canterbury, Potter's-field, Dudley.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

DEER, JOSEPH, of 26, Bryanstone-street, Edgware-road, wheelwright.

BANKRUPTS.

BALDY, JOHN PATEY, Devonport, apothecary, September 23, October 19: solicitors, Mr. Lidman, Exeter; and Messrs. Clowes and Co., 10, King's-bench-walk, Temple, London.

BONE, CHARLES, 9, Millbank-street, Westminster, licensed victualler, September 15, October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Pies, Old Jewry-chambers.

BOLTON, GEORGE, Liverpool, stock broker, September 17, October 15: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Horner, Liverpool.

BURKITT, EDWARD, Lynn, corn merchant, September 31, October 25: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., 1, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Read, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

BURLEY, THOMAS, Sen., Wolverhampton, tea dealer, September 14, October 14: solicitors, Mr. Bloxham, Birmingham; and Mr. Burton, Powis-place, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London.

BUCKLAND, WILLIAM, Chippingham, Wiltshire, innkeeper, September 21, October 19: solicitors, Mr. E. F. Slack, Bath; and Mr. R. J. Bridges, Bristol.

CHANTLER, RICHARD, Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner and builder, September 21, October 11: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, 46, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. W. M. Atherton, Manchester.

COLE, HENRY, Liverpool, hat manufacturer, September 17, October 15: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry Chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

COWELL, RICHARD HENRY, Leeds, paper merchant, September 18, October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Rushworths, Staple-inn, London; and Mr. Sanderson, Leeds.

DAWES, JAMES, Gloucester, tailor, September 21, October 19: solicitor, Mr. Smallridge, Gloucester.

FAWCETT, JOHN, Richmond, Yorkshire, linen and woollen draper, September 18, October 9: solicitors, Mr. Fidley, Temple, London; Mr. Simpson, Richmond, Yorkshire; and Messrs. Barr and Co., Leeds.

GWYNN, WILLIAM, Dursley, Gloucestershire, druggist, September 20, October 19; solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Wells, Dursley.
HAMMOND, JOHN, Bognor, Sussex, ironmonger, September 18, October 20; solicitor, Mr. John H. Taylor, Pavement, Finsbury.
HILL, CHARLES GWATKIN, Preston and Blackpool, artist, September 17, October 8; solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., 1, Bedford-row, London; Mr. P. Walker, Preston; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

JACOBSON, EDWARD, Great St. Helen's, merchants, September 15, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe.

JONES, JOHN, Ledbury, Herefordshire, brewer, September 21, October 16; solicitors, Mr. Gregg, Ledbury; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

LUCKMAN, HENRY DOCKER, Manchester, laceman, September 17, October 8; solicitors, Mr. C. Lever, 10, King's-road, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. W. Ackers, Manchester.

MAYHEW, BARNABAS, and SMOE, FREDERICK, Bromley New Town, brewers, September 15, October 9; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

MILLER, JOHN, Liverpool, saddler, September 17, October 12; solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Mr. W. K. Tyrer, Liverpool.

MORTON, HENRY WILLIAM, Newport, Monmouthshire, shipbroker, September 21, October 19; solicitors, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn-square, London; and Mr. R. B. Callender, Bristol.

PAVEY, JAMES, Bristol, mason, September 23 and October 21; solicitors, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn-square, London; and Mr. R. B. Callender, Bristol.

SHAKESHAFT, JOHN, Trammere, Cheshire, licensed victualler, September 17, October 15; solicitors, Mr. Frampton, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. Hillier, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

TAYLOR, JAMES, No. 1, Pickett-place, Strand, printer, September 21, October 23; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, Catherine-street, publisher, September 17, October 23; solicitors, Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Queen-street, Cheapside.

WOODS, HENRY, Liverpool, victualler, September 17, October 8; solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

MACCLANE, JAMES, late of Edinburgh, travelling merchant, Sept. 13, October 2.

MURPHY, JOHN, Glasgow, agent, Sept. 13, October 4.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, and PHILLIPS, JOHN, Glasgow, merchants, Sept. 10, October 1.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Davies, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 1s.; at Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, October 7, or any subsequent Thursday—John Marshall, Wednesbury, ironmaster, second dividend of 1-12th of a penny in the pound, and first div. of 1s. 5d. in the pound upon new profits; on October 13, or any subsequent Wednesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Ditto for Account ..	87½	88	88½	88	88	88½
3 percent. Reduced ..	87½	87½	88½	88	88	87½
New 3½ percent.	89	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Long Annuities ..	—	9	9½	—	9½	9½
Bank Stock ..	197	197½	—	197½	196	197
India Stock ..	—	240	—	241	230	—
Exchequer Bills ..	5 p	5 p	—	3 p	7 p	3 p
India Bonds ..	—	5 dis	—	—	2 p	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	98	Mexican ..	19
Brazilian ..	84½	Peruvian ..	39½
Buenos Ayres ..	43½	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	81
Columbian ..	16	Ditto converted ..	30½
Danish ..	86½	Russian ..	111½
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	57½	Spanish Active ..	21½
Ditto 4 per cents ..	90	Ditto Passive ..	4½
French 3 per cents ..	77½	Ditto Deferred ..	17½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	123	London & Croydon Trunk ..	—
Blackwall ..	7	London and Greenwich ..	9
Bristol and Exeter ..	—	Manchester and Leeds ..	101
Eastern Counties ..	18½	Midland Counties ..	125
Eastern Union ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	45
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	67½	Manchester and Birming. ..	—
Great North of England ..	237	Midland and Derby ..	67
Great Western ..	114	Norfolk ..	125
Ditto Half ..	68	North British ..	31½
Ditto Fifth ..	27	South Eastern and Dover ..	36
London & North-Western ..	163	South Western ..	67½
Ditto Quarter shares ..	35	York and Newcastle ..	34
London and Brighton ..	54½	York and North Midland ..	84

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, SEPT. 6.

Our market for English Wheat was dull to-day, and 3s. to 4s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. Foreign Wheat met a few country buyers at 2s. to 3s. reduction on last Monday's prices. English Flour sold 3s. per sack cheaper. Good fresh American was saleable at 24s., but sour and inferior qualities were 2s. to 3s. per barrel cheaper. Barley sold heavily at rather lower prices. Malt was extremely dull, though offered considerably lower. New Beans were off heavily and cheaper, but fine old held much the same. Good Oats met a fair demand at last week's prices, but heated and inferior sorts were dull sale, and rather cheaper. Linseed and Cakes were in request. The current prices as under.

Wheat, Red ..	40 to 48	Peas, Hog ..	40 to 42
Fine ..	42 .. 50	Maple ..	39 .. 42
White ..	40 .. 43	Boilers ..	42 .. 46
Fine ..	44 .. 55	Beans, Ticks ..	37 .. 39
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	38 .. 40	Pigeon ..	50 .. 52
Barley ..	28 .. 36	Harrow ..	41 .. 48
Malt ..	32 .. 34	Oats, Feed ..	20 .. 23
Malt, Ordinary ..	61 .. 63	Fine ..	25 .. 30
Pale ..	56 .. 63	Poland ..	22 .. 28
Rye ..	33 .. 36	Potato ..	21 .. 27

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 28.

Wheat ..	60s. 4d.	Wheat ..	69s. 8d.
Barley ..	37 9	Barley ..	46 5
Oats ..	27 4	Oats ..	29 7
Rye ..	34 7	Rye ..	42 6
Beans ..	53 3	Beans ..	53 6
Peas ..	39 11	Peas ..	45 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 6.

The prime Beef moved off steadily, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last; but the middling and inferior kinds, of which a clearance was not effected, had a downward tendency. The numbers of Sheep were again considerably on the increase, but of very middling quality. The prime old Downs moved off steadily at fully last week's quotations, otherwise the demand was by no means active; yet prices were mostly supported. With Lambs we were again well supplied. All breeds met a very inactive trade, and, in some cases, the quotations declined 2d. per 8lbs. Although the supply of Calves was good, the Veal trade was steady at late rates—prime small Calves producing 5s. per 8lbs. In Pigs—the numbers of which were good—only a moderate business was transacted, at our quotations.

Beef ..	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal ..	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton ..	3 10 .. 5 4	Pork ..	4 0 .. 4 10
Lamb ..	4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts ..	811	Sheep ..	10,400	Calves ..	380	Pigs ..	220
Friday ..	4,555	Monday ..	28,330	Friday ..	383	Monday ..	250

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 6.

Inferior Beef 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.
Middling do 3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto 4 2 .. 4 6
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 8 .. 4 10
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8	Veal 3 10 .. 4 10
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 .. 4 10
Lamb ..	4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was not much passing in the seed market, and no particular alteration occurred in quotations. Tares were 6d. per bushel dearer. Canaryseed sold with difficulty at late rates.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Since our last report Butter of all kinds has been freely dealt in. Irish met ready buyers on board and landed at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Prices current: Carlow and Clonmel, 90s. to 95s.; Carrick and Kilkenny, 92s. to 94s.; Waterford, 87s. to 91s.; Cork, 91s. to 93s.; Limerick, 88s. to 91s.; Sligo and Tralee, 86s. to 88s. per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Foreign in free sale, and dearer: all the best quality cleared at 104s. per cwt.—Bacon.—No improvement occurred in the demand; the transactions in singed sides were therefore altogether trifling, and prices nominally from 72s. to 80s. per cwt., according to size, quality, and condition. Bale and Tierce Middles.—For Irish cure prices ruled at from 61s. to 70s.; American, 56s. to 64s. per cwt., and the demand slow and limited. Hams nearly neglected. Prices—Irish, 60s. to 80s.; American, 46s. to 56s. per cwt., and nominal. Lard of prime quality scarce and wanted; other sorts not sought after. There has been little doing in Cheese, and prices are rather on the decline, the holders showing a disposition to sell.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—About twelve pockets of the new growth of Hops have reached our market (all from Kent), the condition and quality on the whole good. The accounts from most of the Hop districts continue favourable, and the demand for yearlings remains very limited, at about the same currency as last week. Duty, £185,000.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Friday.—There is scarcely a novel circumstance of any kind, as connected with the proceedings in the Cotton market, throughout the week. The same depressed and drooping state which we have noticed for some weeks past still continues, and from the same causes. In the scale of prices of this day and Friday last we can notice very little if any change; indeed, the present lightness of our stock would appear to give security to the existing scale of quotations, and any improvement in the manufacturing districts would be at once sensibly felt amongst us. 500 American and 150 Surat have been taken on speculation, and 1,450 American, 150 Surat, 30 Egyptian, and 200 Pernams for export. Sales to-day, 2,000 bales.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The quantity of Wool imported into London last week was 6,376 bales, of which 4,467 were from Sydney, 760 from Port Phillip, 355 from Van Diemen's Land, 525 from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from Germany, &c. The public sales concluded on Tuesday. It appears that about 16,098 bales of colonial were offered, including 11,492 of Australian, 8,23 of Port Phillip, 2,145 of Van Diemen's Land, 1,667 of South Australian, &c., and 2,571 bales of Cape. There were also 126 bales of East India, and 131 bales Merino Odessa, 84 br ok-washed, 187 Spanish, 279 Buenos Ayres, and 1,070 sundry low wools, &c.; making a total of 27,975 bales. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that, for all descriptions, the result of the present sales has been fully equal to our anticipations at the commencement, an average advance having been obtained on the prices of the last London sales in June.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—We have again to report a very dull sale for Tallow, both on the spot and for forward delivery. Prices have fallen 3d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is 46s. 9d., and for delivery in the last two months 45s. 6d. per cwt. The supply of Town Tallow is very moderate, and the net cash price is 47s. 6d. per cwt. Rough Fat has declined to 2s. 8½d. per 8lbs. The imports of Tallow from St. Petersburg continue good.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 5½d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breeds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearings, 8d. to 11d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 4.—At per load of 36 trusses. Old Meadow .. 60s. to 78s. Clover Hay .. 60s. to 96s. New ditto .. 45s. to 65s. New ditto .. 60s. to 84s. Straw .. 28s. .. 33s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 3.
Hetton's, 21s. 0d.; Braddy's, 20s. 9d.; Lambton's, 20s. 9d.; Hudson's, 20s. 0d.; West Hartley's, 18s. 0d. Ships arrived during the week, 264.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 550 hhds. and tierces at previous rates; including a public sale of 150 hhds. Barbadoes, which sold at 42s. 6d. to 44s. for good middling to good, and 39s. 6d. to 42s. for low to middling quality. The refined market is lower: Standard lumps are selling at 56s. and brown grocery at 51s. 6d. per cwt. 2,400 bags Mauritius, at auction, sold at full prices; fine yellow fetched 45s. 6d., good 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d., middling 39s. to 40s. 6d., low 38s. to 39s. 6d., good brown 36s., syrup 32s. 6d. to 40s., washed 32s. 6d. to 39s., tar damaged 31s. to 33s. 6d., drainage damaged 36s. to 37s. per cwt. 1,800 bags Java sold at 41s. 6d. per cwt. for middling greyish damp yellow.

TEA.—The market is firm. 8,000 packages are declared for sale for Friday next. The deliveries continue large, amounting to nearly 550,000 lbs.

COFFEE.—1,800 bags Plantation Ceylon, offered in auction, were sold at lower rates; fine ordinary 46s. to 48s. 6d., fine fine ordinary 50s. to 51s., low middling 54s., peaberry 64s. to 66s. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PANUS CORIUM, or LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure of drawing effect on the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable. HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

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SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of No. 41, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, earnestly recommends Invalids and Gentlemen of the Medical Profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and will prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable as any could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it; her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanism would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

"**COULD NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?**—A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by One who has derived Immense Benefit from the Power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course, I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the east command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, nor even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm; but there is every probability of its doing good, for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Sciatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends Paralytic Patients residing in the Country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses, as with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence. Invalids are solicited to send to him for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded post-free, on his receipt of two postage-stamps. Mr. Halse's residence is at No. 41, Finsbury-circus, London.

THE
ELECTORAL LEAGUE
AND
PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION
FOR
PROMOTING THE ACQUISITION OF FREEHOLDS.

THE object of this Movement is to combine the middle and industrious classes in a systematic effort to obtain the County franchise, and thus to enable themselves immediately to exercise a salutary control, and ultimately a predominant influence in the choice of County Representatives. The course of action recommended will be found strictly constitutional, precisely adapted to the object in view, and eminently conducive to the moral and social improvement of the people. Every man who possesses 40s. a-year in freehold property in any county, has a right to vote there, although he may reside in another part of the kingdom. This qualification may be acquired to an indefinite extent, at an expense varying from £30 to £50, according to the nature of the property purchased. A return of £4 per cent. per annum, at the least, may be secured from such outlay. It is proposed, in the first instance, to direct attention especially, but not exclusively, to some particular divisions or Counties, to be selected as those most favourable to the object in view. Upon the division which may be thus selected, all the energies of this Society will as far as practicable be concentrated; every earnest Reformer in the Eastern Counties, in the Metropolis, and throughout the kingdom, to whom access can be gained, will be entreated to co-operate in the effort. But whilst it is obviously most important to direct our efforts upon one locality for the present, yet no restriction will be imposed in this respect upon any individual. A large number will without delay respond to this appeal by purchasing the requisite qualifications—but the mass of the people will be unable to pay at once the required sum; to meet these cases, a system perfectly simple has been arranged by which such persons will be enabled, by instalments suited to their means, to raise the necessary amount, stimulated and encouraged by the hope of a favourable contingency which will give them the means of acquiring freeholds before these instalments shall have been fully paid up.

This movement is strictly constitutional. It is quite unnecessary to support this assertion by abstract reasoning, it is fully substantiated by a recent judicial decision. Chief Justice Tindal (whose authority will ever stand pre-eminently high, and whose opinions the Conservative party has ever held in great estimation), in delivering the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, in Hilary Term, 1846, in the case of *Alexander v. Newman*, thus referred to the practice of creating votes exemplified in that case, and so extensively adopted by the Anti-Corn-Law League:—

"The object of increasing the number of freeholders at a County Election, is not an object in itself against law or morality, or sound policy—there is nothing injurious to the community in one man selling and another buying land for the direct purpose of giving or acquiring such qualification. The object to be effected is neither *malum in se*, nor *malum prohibitum*; on the contrary, the increasing the number of persons enjoying the elective franchise has been held by many to be beneficial to the Constitution, and certainly appears to have been the leading object of the legislature in passing the late Act for amending the representation of the people of England and Wales."

The force of this judgment would only be weakened by adducing further authorities.

This movement is precisely adapted to the object in view. The prudence and policy which characterized the proceedings of the Anti-corn-law League, were so apparent that none can question the adaptation of their machinery to the purpose sought to be accomplished. The council of that great confederacy, in their report, made in January, 1845, after alluding to the signal success which had already resulted from their efforts to extend the franchise in North Cheshire, South Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, proceeded as follows:—

"The Council view this as but the encouraging commencement of a movement to which they will devote their primary attention during the ensuing year. The Government of this country is at present in the hands of a class, solely through the instrumentality of the Chardos clause, which places the county representation at the mercy of the landlords, through the votes of less than 200,000 tenants at will, in England and Wales. From calculations carefully made, the Council are convinced that it will be practicable, in a short time, to induce such a number of the friends of free-trade to purchase freehold qualifications as will neutralize these dependent voters at the poll, and give to the intelligent middle and industrious classes, their due influence in the government of this commercial country."

The results of the recent elections in South Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, accomplished by this mode of action, are practical and conclusive proofs of its efficiency. The masses are more earnestly devoted to the principles which would secure their enfranchisement than they were to the free-trade cause. They will submit to greater sacrifices, will strive with more ardent zeal in the attainment of their political rights, than for any other object which could possibly be presented to them.

This movement will be eminently conducive to the moral and social improvement of the people.

"I cannot conceive anything," says Mr. Cobden, "more calculated to raise the operatives as a class in their own estimation (and you cannot raise a man unless by raising him in his own estimation), than by inducing and persuading as many of them as possible to possess themselves of the county franchise, by investing their savings in a freehold purchase. You thus do good, not only to those who are encouraged to save money with such a prospect, but to a large class besides; amongst whom you scatter men, who have themselves obtained a vote, and who will act as missionaries in trying to induce those with whom they work, stimulating them by example, and by a spirit of rivalry also, to become Freeholders, and thereby have a vote in the representation of the county."

Thus great moral results will be accomplished by the effort to obtain political power—the means adopted to acquire that power will discipline the masses for its right exercise. The man who has the intelligence, the energy, and the desire to secure out of his earnings the means of purchasing a freehold estate, will be a prudent, careful, thoughtful man, duly qualified to select proper representatives in Parliament.

During the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, the subject was brought forward in the statistical section, and men of all parties unanimously agreed, that to facilitate the creation of small freeholds, would be a most efficacious means of elevating the moral condition of the working classes.

Lord Brougham, Alison, Senior, and many other distinguished political economists and historians have urged attention to the acquisition of land by the people "as the circumstance best calculated both to awaken the desire of an improved condition, and increase the dread of voluntarily deteriorating it, and to give vigour to the principles intended to secure the welfare of the people." Alison, whose authority must be deemed of great weight, by all "friends of the Constitution," states that "the prevalence of frugal habits amongst the poor in Holland, arises chiefly from the means of investment which are afforded to the working population." "In like manner," he observes, "if the motives which lead to the parsimonious habits of the Swiss, Tuscan, or French manufacturers be examined, it will be found, that the desire of purchasing a little freehold, and the facility of doing so, is the chief cause of their prevalence; and the same cause stimulates the exertions and cheers the life of the immense body of the French peasantry."

The same author subsequently says—"In general it may be affirmed, that by placing small properties in land within the reach of the people, the desire of accumulation will be more effectually

developed, and habits of improvidence more completely controlled than by any other measure that can possibly be devised."

These authorities and statements fully establish the desirability of this movement, and prove that if it be zealously carried on, it will become the means of effecting immense moral and political results.

It remains only to develop the details of the plan.

A Central Committee will undertake the general management and control of the Society. In every town, where practicable, a local committee will be appointed to act in each district, subject to the Central Committee.

The members will be thus classified:—

1st. Immediate purchasers.
2nd. Purchasers who agree to pay by special instalments, to be previously specified, according to their particular circumstances.

3rd. Subscribers at £1 per month.

4th. Subscribers at 10s. per month.

5th. Subscribers of 5s. per month.

THE PROFESSION OF ANY PARTICULAR RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL PRINCIPLES WILL IN NO CASE BE MADE A CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Every facility will be afforded to the erection of improved dwellings, and the settlement of industrious persons on the land, supplied with a sufficient portion to derive a comfortable subsistence from it. Individuals possessed of small accumulations of money may purchase land contiguous to towns, and erect thereon cottages for the poor, with an acre or two of land allotted to each; they would thus secure three great advantages:—First, good investments; second, county qualifications; and third, the satisfaction of improving the condition of some of their fellow creatures.

The persons who engage to subscribe monthly will be classified according to the amounts of their subscriptions, and the times at which they commence, and it will be determined at periodical meetings by ballot, to whom priority shall be given in the purchase of freeholds; for instance, if 1,000 persons subscribe £1 per month, this will furnish the means for the purchase of twenty freeholds at least, and therefore to prevent the fund from lying unemployed, the entire amount will be appropriated monthly or oftener to the purchase of freeholds for those who shall obtain the allotments at the ballot.

These purchases being thus completed out of the funds of the Society, the persons entitled will continue to pay their subscriptions until the whole amount advanced, with interest, has been discharged. By this plan all will be benefited alike. Each will have an equal probability of succeeding at the periodical ballot. Each will have the certainty of realizing a good rate of interest on the amount subscribed, until he obtains the means of effecting his purchase. In less than four years one thousand votes would thus be added to the register of voters.

The great body of the operatives will find it possible to subscribe in the 4th or 5th class. When the inducement to acquire votes is made to operate upon them, they will abstain from many acts of wasteful expenditure or idle indulgence, and by the savings thus effected will, ere long, be able to enfranchise themselves. It is impossible to conceive of any pursuit more delightful than that of urging upon those who are intemperate or irregular in their habits, the desirableness of frugality, as the means of acquiring their political freedom. If there were no great political object to be gained, the moral good accomplished would sufficiently repay those who labour in such an enterprise. No spectacle can be more gratifying to the friends of humanity and of progress, than that of thousands uniting in a peaceful confederacy, developing habits of virtue and self-denial in order to accomplish their deliverance from political thralldom, and promote the cause of truth and the happiness of their race. "Not much evidence of earnestness for political existence is afforded by him who will not scheme, and toil, and forbear, and save, that he may thus inscribe his name on the muster roll of the free."

Let this year witness the beginning of the movement towards this great consummation; it may require some years for its completion, but it is based upon a sound principle, and its efficacy depends only upon the zeal and determination of the people.

A Provisional Committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying this plan into immediate operation. Local Committees will be appointed as soon as possible. Every person who is desirous of participating in the advantages of this Association, or promoting its success, is earnestly requested to communicate with the Committee.

Prospectuses and further information may be had on application to Mr. J. H. TILLET, Norwich, to whom all communications, for the present, may be addressed.

AT a Meeting of the JAMAICA EDUCATION SOCIETY in connexion with the BAPTIST WESTERN UNION, held at Kettering, on Thursday, July 23, 1847, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by those Ministers whose names are affixed.

I. That this Meeting having read a Circular recently received by His Excellency the Governor from the Right Honourable Earl Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which proposes to establish industrial schools to be supported by a direct tax on the people at large, while the attendance of the children is to be secured by fining the parents who neglect to send them; this Meeting would express its strong disapprobation of such a measure on the following grounds:—

1. Because it would be such an interference with the duties of the parents towards their children as no Government is warranted in attempting.

2. Because the industrial part of the measure recommended is unnecessary, it being well known that the peasantry train up their children to habits of hard labour in their provision grounds, while it is an established fact that one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of Education is the anxiety of the parents to bring them into the field as early as possible, that they may assist in supporting the family.

3. That the said industrial scheme involves great injustice, since while it compels the children of the peasant to be sent to a particular kind of school, the higher classes are left to educate their children in what way they think best, or, if they please, to give them no education whatever.

4. Because this portion of the scheme, if fully carried out, must necessarily reduce the children of the poor to a state of bodily and mental slavery.

5. Because on the supposition, approaching almost to a certainty, that the measure will eventually be sectarian in its bearing, it will be unjust to tax the population at large for the support of another Establishment, the great part of whom are dissenters from the Church of England, having to support their own institutions while they are already most enormously taxed for the benefit of a small but wealthy minority belonging to the dominant sect.

6. That on the contrary supposition, that the proffered aid will be equally dealt out to all who apply for it, it will be equally unjust, since many will be compelled to pay their proportion of the taxes for the support of what they believe to be error, while they cannot from conscientious motives apply for any of the said assistance.

7. That a system of fines and penalties in support of religious education is opposed to the principles of common justice and of the Gospel of Christ. That it will therefore be a gross infringement of the religious liberties of the people, which must necessarily produce dissatisfaction, and may tend to withdraw from our beloved Queen and the constituted authorities that respect and esteem for which the emancipated peasantry have hitherto been remarkable.

8. That in the present heavily taxed state of the country the enormous expense which must be incurred to carry out such a measure with success would be raised with extreme difficulty, and be followed by disastrous consequences.

II. That we entreat the friends of civil and religious liberty in Great Britain to assist in watching over the proposed measure, and, should it pass, to procure, if possible, its disallowance by her Majesty's Government.

III. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Morning Journal*, and also in the *London Patriot* and *Nonconformist* newspapers. (Signed)

JAMES M. PHILIPPO. P. H. CORNFORD.
WALTER DENDY. JOHN MAY.
BENJAMIN B. DEXTER. EDWARD HEWETT.
JOHN HUTCHINS. CHARLES ARMSTRONG.
JOHN CLARK. ROBERT GAY.
DAVID DAY. THOMAS GOULD.
J. E. HENDERSON. G. R. HENDERSON.
BENJAMIN MILLARD. SAMUEL HODGES.
THOMAS B. PICKTON. WILLIAM TEALL.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CHURCH-RATES.

WILLIAM BEDWELL, a poor man, with a wife and five children wholly dependent on him for their support, having been sentenced at the last Cambridge assizes to six months' imprisonment, for the non-payment of 16s. 6d. church-rate, a Provisional Committee has been formed in London for the purpose of making a collection for his relief, as an expression of the sympathy of the friends of civil and religious liberty with a poor sufferer for conscience sake. Contributions will be received at the offices of the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist* newspapers.

AT the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD (removed from the City-road), on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th instant, a SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE will be held, on the occasion of OPENING the NEW BUILDING, at which the following Ministers are expected to be present:—Rev. Dr. Leifchild, Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, Rev. James Hamilton, Rev. J. C. Harrison, Rev. W. M. Bunting, Rev. Samuel Martin, Rev. S. S. England, Rev. William Forster, &c., &c.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The proceedings will commence at Four o'clock precisely.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS.

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The reputation of these being so well established, it is only necessary to state they may be obtained of G. P. Bayly, 146, Fenchurch-street, London, and of most respectable Chemists and Druggists, 1s. each; or sent to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 13 postage stamps. In ordering, please to state whether very hard, hard, medium, soft, or a very soft, texture of bristle is preferred.

This being the only Tooth Brush for which a patent has been obtained, the Patentee cautions Chemists, Druggists, &c., against selling any brush professing it to be secured by patent, as they are liable to an action for infringement. Every genuine brush is stamped with the royal arms, and "Bayly, Patentee."

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recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty to persons of delicate health, from the superior degree in which it contains the full flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa-nut. The oil of the berry being completely neutralized, it forms a most agreeable beverage, and is very simple in its preparation. Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, Tea dealer and Grocer, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, Agent for the sale of Dunn and Fry's Soluble and Granulated Cocoa, Broma, Chocolate and Cocoa Paste, and Essence of Coffee.

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